

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 828.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—PREVENTION OF RAILWAY CATASTROPHES and COLLISIONS. J. H. Pepper, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., will deliver a Lecture on this subject, on Monday, September 16th, at three and eight, illustrated with models and diagrams of new inventions for the prevention of railway accidents. INVENTORS of such apparatus are respectfully requested to send MODELS and drawings AT ONCE to J. H. Pepper, Esq.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Return of J. H. PEPPER, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., who will receive pupils and perform analyses in the Laboratory, and deliver his popular SCIENTIFIC LECTURES on VENTILATION, for one week longer, daily at three and eight o'clock, except Tuesday and Wednesday. New Musical Entertainment, entitled, "The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle," by G. A. Cooper, Esq., assisted by Miss Grace Barrow and Miss Amelia Talma, every evening. Re-engagement of Master Arledge, the youthful pianist, accompanied by Master Jefferys, the juvenile pianist, daily, at a quarter to four; and Wednesday evenings. The new series of magnificent Dissolving Views, with descriptive lectures, by J. D. Malcolm, Esq., illustrating "The Citizen of the World."—All the other entertainments as usual. Open from twelve to five, and from seven to ten.—Admission to the whole, 1s.

**A MINISTER** of the Independent Denominational WANTED for a Village Congregation. He will be required to teach an endowed School, or provide a substitute.

Application may be made to Mr. B. Neale, Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire; or the Rev. B. Dwyll, Matlock, Derbyshire.

**MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**

The Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH are about to erect, on an eligible site in the Hampstead-road, a commodious IRON CHURCH, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The Building Committee earnestly invite the aid of the Christian public in carrying out this object. The total outlay is estimated at about 1,500l.

DONATIONS already made, and a Fund in the hands of Trustees leave about 500l. as the sum required to be raised.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. Foster, 349, Oxford-street; Mr. W. C. Fuller, 2, Bookbushbury, and Whickham-cottage, Kentish-town; Mr. R. Felkin, 21, Albert-road, Regent's-park; Mr. J. Iman, 40, Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Mr. A. L. Elder, Treasurer, 3, Fenchurch-buildings, and Carlisle-house, Hampstead; Mr. B. K. Wilson, Secretary, 3, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

**COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.**

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. M. Brame, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

**TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.**

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,  
Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

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Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWETT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, for New Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on Wednesday, the 25th, at a quarter past Nine o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms:—viz., from the 24th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18l., of which 8l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past nine to three-quarters past three o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

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Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, the 15th of October.

August, 1861.

**A YOUNG PERSON** is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in a respectable house of business as SECONDHAND ASSISTANT to the MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING, and occasionally to Wait in the Showroom.  
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Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

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Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyles, near Coventry.

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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**ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included.** A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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"I am, &c.,

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### "TAKE CARE OF DOWB."

OUR readers will remember the now famous admonition which, in the early part of the Russian war, was flashed along the electric wire into the Crimea, showing how the Secretary for War, amid all the harassing anxieties of a disastrous campaign, reserved a place in his thoughts for his own relatives. "Take care of Dowb" is now the popular form of expressing official concern for number one, and number one's connexions. We know not whether the Ecclesiastical Commission do any part of their multifarious business by telegram—we should fancy not—for it is a body not given to celerity of movement. But, assuredly, they know how to "take care of Dowb," notwithstanding the number and variety of "startling facts" with which the working clergy are wont to distract their attention.

The *Liberator* of the present month, under the heading of "A Year of 'Church Reform,'" sets before us some facts gleaned from the thirteenth Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission. We might have given them an earlier notice, but we deemed them rich enough to keep. They illustrate the spirit in which the Commissioners fulfil the objects of their high appointment, and show how the best intentions of statesmen may be frustrated when entrusted for execution to interested hands.

The main object of the late Sir Robert Peel in the statutory creation of an Ecclesiastical Commission was to transfer, by means of a friendly agency, the surplus means of the more plethoric clergy into the possession of those whose wants cried aloud for remedial attention. By a sort of gentle process which should give as little pain as possible, he hoped to cure the congestion in the head with which the Church of England was afflicted, and by a more equable distribution of the vital current to relieve the lower limbs from the paralysis which benumbed them. He took it for granted that, as this was a work eminently suited to the episcopal character, bishops would perform it with special alacrity. He therefore laid down certain legal limits within which the incomes of the higher clergy should be restricted, suppressed a certain proportion of sinecure offices, and provided for the application of the revenues which would accrue by these means to the augmentation of poor benefices. We need hardly set out all the wise and kindly intentions which were to have been carried into effect by the Ecclesiastical Commission. Are they not all written in the provisions of the successive Acts of Parliament relating to that body? Alas, for the uncertainty of all human expectations! The Commission has worked precisely in the opposite direction to that which was marked out for them. In a very short time they had contrived by the openness and audacity of their self-seeking to bring themselves and the Church into excessively bad odour. Politicians of all parties criticised their proceedings with indignant severity, and blushed for very shame over the disgraceful jobs which the Commission had eagerly perpetrated

and complacently reported. The composition of the body has been considerably modified, but it would seem that the spirit which animates it is unchanged, and, perhaps, unchangeable. "Take care of Dowb" is still the first law observed in the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Glancing the eye over the modest record of their last year's "labour of love," we find that due attention, as of old, has been given to episcopal need. There was a time when the extravagant outlay on bishops' palaces started such a cry of astonishment and shame from the public, that expenditure under that head was supposed to be stopped for half a century at least. Church dignitaries, however, are not penetrable by the influences which transform ordinary men. "The Bishop of Salisbury," says the *Liberator*, "appears in the present report as a suppliant for 2,000*l.*, for 'adding to, altering, and improving the episcopal house of residence.' This sum has been borrowed on the security of the episcopal estate, and will be repaid out of the revenues of the see;" thus stopping revenue to that extent from finding its way into the "common fund" for the poorer clergy. Three archdeacons have also successfully appealed to the bounty of the Commission during the past year. "The Archdeacon of Cardigan gets 200*l.* per annum; the Archdeacon of St. Albans a stall in Rochester Cathedral, value 900*l.* per annum; and the Archdeacon of Totnes 162*l.* per annum,—all out of the fund for the relief of spiritual destitution." Deans and Chapters have contrived to dip into the purse of the Commission. Thus the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who enjoy a revenue between them of rather upwards of 9,000*l.* a year, subject, however, to the obligation of repairing the Cathedral, find it more agreeable to pretermitt their duty in this respect, to take comfortable care of themselves, and to obtain from the fund set apart for the poor clergy a contribution of 15,000*l.* for the reparation of the edifice consigned to their charge. We all remember the recent case of the Dean of York, who has his 2,000*l.* a year made up to him by the gentlemanly munificence of the Commission; and now we learn that he is not the only fortunate dean, for the same body has guaranteed to the Dean of Winchester, by an order in Council, the respectable income of 1,000*l.* a year. "Take care of Dowb" is the superscription on all these transactions.

With regard to the mode in which the Commissioners distribute the funds yearly accruing to them "for the relief of spiritual destitution in populous places," we give the following bundle of illustrative facts in the words of the *Liberator*:—"From the list of 145 benefices augmented during the year, six belonging to London, one to Bristol, one to Macclesfield, one to Norwich, one to Nottingham, one to Rochdale, and one to Smethwick; but not one to Liverpool, Birmingham, Coventry, or any other place where destitution has become notorious. On the other hand, we have another curacy (Albrighton) with a population of seventy augmented with a capital sum of 467*l.*; Tredington, with a population of 150, augmented with a similar grant of 700*l.*; Tunstall, with a population of 150, augmented with a grant of 125*l.*; while Bury, in Sussex, with a population of only 599, is actually augmented, in addition to three previous annual grants of 10*l.*, 39*l.*, and 10*l.*, respectively, with a grant amounting to two hundred and twenty-eight pounds per annum. In London, the perpetual curacy of St. Matthew, Pell-street, is augmented by a capital sum of 1,000*l.*; while the pew-rents alone of the same church are stated, in another part of this report, to amount to 226*l.* per annum. And this, while the ministers of district churches in populous places are only allowed, on an average, 137*l.* per annum!"

It scarcely falls within our province to denounce these proceedings—we have discharged our duty in helping to publish them. Indeed, we are not sure that we should be safe from the talons of the law, were we to speak of some of the above transactions in terms most descriptive of their moral character. But we put it to thoughtful

lay members of the Church of England whether the hierarchy which sanctions these practices of withholding from the poor in order to the enrichment of the rich, can be expected to give wise and disinterested counsel in any matter of Church Reform, and whether especially, their unanimous suffrage against the Abolition of Church-rates should carry with it the smallest moral weight. We put it to them respectfully, though we have no expectation that even facts like those recorded above will effect any immediate change in their sentiments. We have observed, especially of late, the almost immoveable indifference with which the Church of England laity witness financial aberrations on the part of their ecclesiastical rulers. Had any State Department exhibited during the past year anything approaching to a similar breach of trust in the distribution of public funds, the kingdom would have been agitated from end to end, and the newspaper press would have groaned beneath the weight of indignant comment. But in England, just now, Church dignitaries may take strange liberties with the funds entrusted to their management, without provoking a remark. Our pious fellow-Christians of the Establishment, alive enough on the score of doctrine, hush up with caution every report which touches only the business-morality of their "spiritual pastors and masters." The system has had a fearfully demoralising effect upon its best members—and it seems now to be accepted as a primary duty of dignified clergymen that, whatever else they may do or leave undone, they should by no means neglect to "take care of Dowb."

### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT GENEVA.

The sittings of the "Fourth General Conference of Evangelical Christians of all Countries" commenced at Geneva on the 2nd inst., and was to last twelve days. It may be remembered that the first meeting was held in London some ten years ago, under the auspices of our Evangelical Alliance, of which Sir Culling Eardley is president, and by which, in short, this mode of action, with the view of combining the efforts of Evangelical Protestants throughout the world, was originated. The second conference was held in Paris in 1855, and the third in Berlin in 1857, when it will be remembered the late King of Prussia took great interest in the proceedings just before he was attacked by the distressing malady which eventually terminated in his death. The *Morning Star* and *Dial* has a special reporter attending the Geneva meeting, from whom we chiefly borrow the following account. He states that the city is full to overflowing with tourists, and that the influx of members of the Alliance from all parts of Europe has crowded all the hotels and private lodgings to such an extent as to render the task of procuring a dwelling-place one of no ordinary difficulty. But a great many members of the conference [are availing themselves of the hospitality proffered to them by private families. The sittings take place mostly in the church of St. Pierre, a massive cathedral-like structure, in which Calvin himself preached, and the use of which has been granted to the conference by the consistory of the National Church of Geneva.

The following is a list of the English who are attending the sittings of the Conference:—Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington; Dr. Blackwood, T. R. Birks, T. S. Tomkinson, J. Thomas, secretary of the Continental and Colonial Church Society; H. Carme, T. T. Olive, Dr. Weir, Wm. Bunting, Dr. Guthrie, Professor Dr. Lorimer, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Wylie, Professor Balfour, T. P. Dobson, Wm. Cordale, Dr. Urwick, Dr. G. H. Davis, Tract Society secretary; Peter La Trobe; H. Schmiedau, foreign secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; Earl of Cavan, Sir Culling Eardley, Lord Roden, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Alex. Haldane, Esq., Rev. T. Gordon, Florence; Oldrean Oldham, Esq., John Hayes, Esq., John Henderson, Esq., T. R. Wills, Esq., Sheriff Jamieson, Colonel Walker, John Finch, Esq., Henry Wright, Esq., John Rawson, Esq., Thos. T. Graham, Esq., F. A. Winsor, Esq., and Wm. Brooke, Esq.

The meetings of the Alliance were inaugurated at Geneva on Sunday, the 1st inst., with religious services, in English, French, and German, in the chapel of the Rive Droite, which was crowded to suffoca-

tion. M. Barde, one of the retired ministers of the National Church, presided, supported by MM. Merle D'Aubigné, Gausson, and others. The chaplain of the English Church preached in the morning, and an appropriate sermon was delivered in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Birks. At the Old Cathedral, one of the new Evangelical preachers of the National Church, M. Coulin *fil.*, delivered an animated sermon. After the sermon the Communion was delivered to some 700 people who walked up to the Lord's table, whilst the music of the organ gave solemnity to the scene, and, without kneeling, receiving the bread and wine from the officiating ministers, and passed on. The Rev. John Bost, of La Force, conducted a service at the Oratoire, specially for children. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel also preached in the Hall of the Evangelical Alliance, as did Dr. Urwick, of Dublin. It is supposed that about 600 members of the Alliance are at Geneva. Sermons were also preached by the Revs. M. Bonnet and Guillaume Monod.

## FIRST DAY.

The conference was formally opened on Monday, the 2nd, with prayer, offered up by Pastor Coulin, of Geneva. The sitting was devoted entirely to the addresses of salutation of the presidents of the different sections of the Alliance, commencing with that of M. Adrian Naville, the president general. He began by offering a cordial welcome to the brethren from all countries, whom he invited to make known to the conference the facts concerning the progress of the Gospel and of Christian unity among their fellow countrymen. Probably the natural beauties of Switzerland had contributed to swell the numbers of those who attended the conference from other lands; they would be received, however, not with *écclat*, or as men seeking merely worldly pleasure, but as Christians deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, united not merely in the fundamental principles of the Gospel, but in the largeness of Christian love. He then briefly alluded to some of the principal features connected with the religious aspects of society during the last four years, since the Conference of Berlin. First he noticed the heroic sufferings of Christians in India and Syria, offering to the world a spectacle of Christian patience and fortitude which could not fail to produce an impression upon many hearts. He then remarked upon the persecutions in Sweden and Spain, and the efforts made by the English branch to induce the Governments of those countries to relax the intolerance of their laws. The revival movements in America, Ireland, England and Germany, were next passed in review; and the last topic of discourse was the prevailing infidelity among professing members of the Christian Church. "Never," said the president, "was the necessity of an alliance of Evangelical Christians more seriously felt than at the present moment, when the divinity of the Saviour was denied, the authority of the word of God called in question, and the certainty of a future life disputed." He urged the members of the Alliance to cultivate more and more the spirit of love and charity, to abstain from all expressions of anger or animosity, and to unite as far as possible in works of Christian benevolence.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied by addresses from the representatives of different countries. The place of honour was accorded to Sir Culling Eardley, the president of the English branch of the Evangelical Alliance, who addressed the conference in French. After expressing his feeling of gratitude for being permitted to attend so important a conference of Christians of all countries, to which he had long looked forward, he alluded to some of the principal movements in which the Evangelical Alliance in England had taken part, and especially to the efforts it had made in Syria, in Bulgaria, Sweden, Spain, and other countries to obtain redress for persecuted Christians, and a larger measure of religious liberty for Protestants. In referring to Spain he paid a warm tribute of admiration to Sir Robert Peel, who as British consul was formerly well known in Geneva. He concluded by expressing a hope that the labours of the conference would not terminate without some practical effort of Christian love.

Pastor Monod, of Paris, next addressed the meeting, and observed that a prophet who, a hundred years ago, should have predicted that such a Conference of Evangelical Christians of all denominations would be held within a century in the countries of Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, and Frederick II., would have been deemed a madman.

Dr. Krummacher followed in German, pronounced with extraordinary emphasis. M. Merle d'Aubigné gave a short abstract of the speech, omitting some parts which touched on forbidden ground. He plainly avowed that the German Alliance was not making progress; that, on the contrary, it was retrograding, and this he seemed to attribute partly to the controversies between Baron Bunsen and Professor Stahl, and partly to the intolerance of the Baptists, whom he distinguished from English and French Baptists as being so exclusive as to allow that there was no real Christianity without submission to their tenets.

M. le Pasteur Descombaz, M. Henri Olivier, of Lausanne, with others, then spoke; and most of the speakers dwelt in strong terms on the hospitality which had been so generously exhibited by the Genevese members of the Alliance; a hospitality which was worthy of their ancient reputation when Geneva was the asylum of the persecuted, and the haven to which French, English, Scotch, and Italian Protestants turned in the dark days of Popery.

The afternoon sitting was devoted to the subject of the Lord's-day, and the best means of promoting its observance. The discussion was opened by M. le Pro-

fessor Godet, of Neuchâtel. He contended that the Sabbath was not introduced into the Gospel as a part of the Mosaic economy, the whole of which was abolished, nor installed into the new economy even by apostolic ordinance, but as pertaining to true human nature, its origin being Divine and primitive, not Christian and positive. With regard to the occupations permissible on the Sabbath, these ought to be regulated, not by a Jewish strictness, but by the liberty of love. No abstract regulations could be laid down on such a subject: the means ought to be sacrificed to the end, but only to the end. He recommended masters to pay their workmen on Saturdays instead of Sundays, as is the custom of many employers in Switzerland—a measure which he considered would do more than any other towards the promotion of the Sabbath. He urged the necessity of creating a public opinion in favour of Sabbath observance, and of forming or supporting societies for that purpose; and contended that the civil power had as much right to interdict theatrical representations on Sundays, and other Sabbath desecrations, as to prohibit polygamy—the institutions of the Sabbath and of marriage having the same origin and the same foundation in human nature. After an address from M. Pasteur Coulin, of Geneva, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, made a speech of some length in English, which was translated into French by M. Fisch. Its object was to explain and defend the Scotch mode of observing the Sabbath. The address was well received, and gave rise to many observations as to the contrast between the Scottish and the Continental mode of observing the Sabbath. M. Pauchaud, of Brussels, alluded to the almost universal profanation of the Sabbath in Belgium; but remarked that a still sadder spectacle was the desecration observable in a Protestant country like Geneva.

## SECOND DAY.

On the 3rd, the sitting was commenced at the early hour of eight o'clock, and was divided into two portions—the first being in French and the second in English. At the first sitting an elaborate essay was read by M. le Prof. R. St. Hilaire, of Paris, on the condition of the labouring classes in France, and the best means of improving it. He drew a sad picture of the state of the French peasant and artificer; the one animated by sordid considerations of self-interest, and the other, more generous in his instincts, nevertheless given up to debauch and immorality. He remarked upon the insufficiency of the present means of education for the poor, especially in the Roman Catholic schools, where the children were only taught to read badly and write worse; and urged the necessity of increased efforts to evangelise and "moralise" the working classes, as the only means of elevating their material condition, and preparing them for a future state. He reviewed at some length the recent work of M. Jules Simon on the labouring classes, remarking upon the absence of religious measures among those recommended for the elevation of the masses. He painted in vivid colours the brighter side of the French *ouvrier*, and humorously depicted the incongruities of his character—republican at heart, yet with a weakness in favour of absolute power; poor and in debt, yet ready and willing to lend or give away all that he possessed; generous, impulsive, and susceptible of the best impressions; so that in blaming one could not help loving him. He believed that Evangelical Christianity had only to be fairly presented to the French poorer classes to be gladly welcomed.

Other addresses were delivered by speakers from different countries, and the *séance* terminated at twelve o'clock.

As the paper of M. R. St. Hilaire occupied the entire period allotted to the French brethren, and there were other papers in the same language to be read on the subject, it was suggested that the English sitting should be transferred to the Oratoire Chapel near by. A pause accordingly took place, whilst those who wished to attend the English sitting withdrew from the Cathedral of St. Pierre. From the great number of foreigners, especially ladies, who accompanied the English section, it was evident that the utmost interest was taken in the proceedings of this branch of the conference. Sir Culling Eardley took the chair, and a brief prayer having been offered up by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, delivered an address on the subject of ragged schools, stating what had been accomplished in Edinburgh through this agency in rescuing abandoned children from ruin and transforming them into good and useful citizens of the State, and recommended it for adoption in other countries. He was followed by Mr. Baptist Noel, who addressed himself especially to the subject of out-door preaching as the only effectual agency for carrying the Gospel to the working classes. Dr. Davis, of the Tract Society, next read a paper on the importance of tract distribution, as an additional auxiliary in the great work of evangelising the masses. The effect produced by these addresses was so great that, on the motion of Professor Merle d'Aubigné, it was resolved to recommend to the Executive Committee to print them in various languages, and distribute them in Belgium, France, Holland, French Switzerland, Germany, and Italy.

In the evening an eloquent sermon was preached by Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, in a hall near the English Church, which was densely crowded by English and foreign auditors, among whom were M. Merle d'Aubigné, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and many of the principal members of the Alliance. The subject was the relation of faith to good works, the importance of the latter as indicating the vitality

of the former being forcibly urged by the preacher. After the service the congregation adjourned to a friendly gathering of the members of the Alliance, in the spacious grounds of M. Eynard, near the Conservatoire, which have been generously thrown open by the proprietor to the members of the conference.

## THIRD DAY.

Wednesday morning's sitting was devoted to the "Critical Examination of Contemporary Scepticism in France," which was introduced by M. Ernest Naville, of Geneva. During the discussion on this paper, M. Bastia, a pastor of the National Church, in alluding to the remedies needed to counteract infidelity, said that one of the most pressing was the separation of the Church from the State. Of course the discussion of such a subject could not be permitted in a meeting of so mixed a character as an Alliance Conference, and the President, himself an advocate of the separation of Church and State, immediately checked the speaker, and forbade any further mention of a subject so likely to provoke controversy.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to the subject of Christian missions to the heathen since the conference at Berlin in 1855. The question was opened by M. Christ, president of the Society of Missions, at Bâle; who was followed by M. Casalis, of Paris. Dr. Venn, of the English Church Missionary Society, was announced in the programme, but was not present to take part in the proceedings. The Rev. J. Morrison, of India, gave some interesting details of missionary enterprise and success in that country, with which the religious public in England are perfectly familiar. M. Arbousset, formerly missionary in South Africa, and Mr. Samuel Bost, missionary in India, also addressed the assembly on the same topic.

The evening sitting was held at the Oratoire, a spacious Dissenting place of worship, but not so large as the cathedral. The chapel was crowded, and many hundreds of persons sought admission in vain. Pastor Gausson presided, and the subject of discussion was "Israel and Jesus Christ," which was introduced by Dr. Cappadose, of Amsterdam, and spoken to by M. Felix Bovet, of Neuchâtel, who has visited Lebanon and the Holy Land, and who described from personal observation the condition of those countries.

In the evening large congregations assembled to hear sermons by Dr. Krummacher and Professor Bois.

## FOURTH DAY.

Thursday being a fast day in the Genevese church there was no meeting of the Conference in the morning, there being services in all the churches. The British section, however met in the Salle de la Rive Droite, with the view of bringing about some practical results from the series of meetings being held in Geneva. Some complaints have been made, which have found their way into the Genevese papers, of a want of spontaneity in the assemblies in the cathedrals, where the addresses have chiefly assumed the form of long and elaborate essays, leaving little or no time for that free and full discussion to which the English public have been so long accustomed. To provide for a want which these complaints indicated, and also to meet the necessities of those who could not speak or understand French, the English meeting was projected, and the announcement was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the British members of the Alliance. The meeting was presided over by Sir Culling Eardley, who explained the object of the meeting, and said it had been resolved to devote the first part of it to the consideration of a distinct portion of the mission field—namely, the Holy Land. He detailed the many efforts made by different Christian bodies for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of that country, and the assistance rendered to those bodies by the society recently established in London for that purpose. The suggestion, he said, had been made to ask the whole of Christendom for some small contribution for the welfare of the Holy Land (say a sou a week), and Mr. Schmettau, an agent of the Alliance, had been in personal communication on the subject with Christians in the different parts of Protestant Europe, by whom the proposition had been gladly welcomed, and a cordial co-operation promised.

M. Vandervelt, who has been engaged in surveying Palestine, spoke of the needs of the inhabitants, and of the means of meeting them, and commended their cause to Christian benevolence, especially urging the necessity of relieving physical need as the best way of preparing the native mind for the reception of Christian truth. The degraded state of the Mahomedan population in Lodiana was described by Mr. Morrison, who has for some time laboured among them, and who recommended continued Christian effort in their behalf. Dr. Kahlkar, of St. Petersburg, having obtained permission to speak in German, briefly remarked upon the importance of the Evangelical Alliance manifesting the love which they professed in deeds as well as in words, and particularly pointed out the opportunities which seemed to have been placed in the hands of England by Providence for the extension of civil and religious knowledge. The meeting was next addressed by the Rev. G. Smith, of the London Missionary Society, who, in the outset of his observations, paid a tribute to the Republic of Geneva for the successful struggle it had made in behalf of freedom in times past. This mention of "republicanism" called up Sir Culling Eardley to remark that it was not republicanism but the remains of piety in Geneva which secured to the people freedom of thought and freedom of speech. In the neighbouring canton of Vaud, which prided itself upon its democratic spirit, a law had been passed within the last few days disentitling certain men from

holding high official positions on account of their religious opinions. "Let no one," added Sir Culling Eardley, "go away with the idea that republicanism is favourable to liberty." Mr. Smith, in resuming, made a passing allusion to the growth of the conviction in the minds of Christians that it was their duty to convert the world, and then presented a variety of interesting details relative to the progress of missionary work in Madagascar. The condition of things in Spain was communicated by Mr. Baxter, of London, who has just arrived from a tour in that country. He stated that the power of the Romish Church had failed in Spain, as shown by the abolition of the Inquisition, the dissolution of monasteries, and the confiscation of monastic property. He regretted to add, however, that the upper classes, though emancipated from the influence of Catholicism, were rapidly passing into infidelity, and that the exercise of Protestant worship and the circulation of the Scriptures were still interdicted. Before the close of the meeting a suggestion was thrown out that some testimony of their love towards Geneva should be manifested in a practical manner by the British members of the conference before their return to England, and a resolution to that effect was proposed by Mr. Brooke, Master of Chancery in Ireland, and unanimously adopted. The specific mode of carrying out the resolution was remitted to the executive committee of the British branch of the Alliance.

In addition to the meeting of the British brethren in the morning, the Italian section of the Alliance held a *séance* in the afternoon at the Oratoire, and took up the question of Italy and the Gospel, indulging in hopeful expectations as to the future progress of Evangelical Christianity in Italy now that all obstacles have been removed to the unimpeded circulation of the Scriptures and the preaching of the Gospel in the territories of Victor Emmanuel. The English, with that activity and love for the practical which distinguish them, sought with the aid of some French brethren to turn the afternoon to account by holding an open air service in one of the suburbs of the town. The object in view, as originally suggested by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, was to get a gathering of the working classes; but owing to some misapprehension on the part of the owner of the ground as to the precise nature of the meeting, or to some timorousness as to the results of permitting an assemblage of *ouvriers*, there were few of this class present, none but well-dressed persons being admitted within the enclosure. The Pasteur Monod, of Paris, presided, and brief addresses were delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Pastors Puaux and Barde.

In the evening a sermon was preached at the English chapel by the Rev. D. Wilson, rector of Islington, and subsequently another re-union of the members of the Alliance took place in the grounds of M. Eynard.

## FIFTH DAY.

On Friday, there was a crowded attendance of members of the conference attracted by the announcement that M. Merle D'Aubigné would read a paper on the character of the reformation and of the reformer of Geneva. Mr. Christ Sarasin, of Bale, presided. After the customary religious exercises, M. Lambert presented to the conference the salutations of the Protestant Churches in the South of Switzerland, and the President called upon M. Merle D'Aubigné to deliver his address, which was listened to with profound attention.

After describing the disordered state of the Christian Church and of society at large, M. d'Aubigné referred to the appearance of Calvin upon the scene, and to his labours as a Protestant preacher, and especially as a mediator between the partisans of various theories that divided the incipient reformed Church. Calvin was the only man of his time fitted to guide the Church in so tempestuous a period. Luther and his fellow labourers were the generals of the reform—Calvin was its legislator and king. He saw men perishing by mere external unity, and saved the Church by bringing about internal unity, the two essential elements of which were truth and charity. It was generally supposed that the doctrines of Calvin were extreme and intolerant; on the contrary, they were moderate and conciliatory. While on the one hand he would listen to no compromise with rationalism or with Popery, on the other he did his best to establish harmony between the extreme points of Christian faith. The speaker then drew a graphic picture of an imaginary conference in the church of St. Pierre, of Calvin, Luther, and Zwinglius, and proceeded to catechise the three illustrious divines as to the different points of Christian faith on which they were supposed to be divided. The first question propounded was, "What is the connection between faith and the Word of God?" Luther, disgusted with the rationalism of his time, replied, "I am a fool; I see nothing, comprehend nothing, but because God has spoken I believe." Zwinglius, saddened at hearing such a reply, answers, "What a gross idea! How can faith be separated from intelligence? With the man who has faith in Christ, Christ becomes his reason and his law, and there is no need of any external authority." Calvin takes them both by the hand, and says, "It is right, in reading the Scriptures, to read as if we were listening to God; but faith consists not in ignorance, but in knowledge;" and so united the two theories in one. The three doctors were then successively interrogated, with a similar result, upon the questions of the nature of man, the cause of salvation, the divine and human natures of Christ, election, and free will. Luther advocated especially the divine element in religion, and Zwinglius the human; Calvin at once divine and human. M. D'Aubigné then rapidly reviewed Calvin's labours in Switzerland, France, and Germany, and specially alluded to his correspondence with Cranmer, with a view to bring about harmony of thought and action among Christians of different persuasions. These letters passing between London and Geneva he said, were the true foundation of the Evangelical Alliance. Alluding more

particularly to this body, he hoped that it would continue its sittings, carrying them to Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Edinburgh, Stockholm, New York, Hungary, and at last to Rome.

Loud bursts of applause greeted this allusion to Rome, which were, however, immediately checked by the president, as unsuitable to the edifice in which the conference was assembled. Calvin was again summoned from the tomb, and made to pronounce a panegyric on the Alliance, and, at the same time, to utter a reproach against the Christian men and women who were not enlisted in its ranks.

At the afternoon meeting the subject for discussion was the origin and progress of Sunday-schools, which was opened by Pastor Cook, of Calais, who explained the manner in which these institutions originated in England, and were subsequently introduced in America and on the continent of Europe. Addresses on the same subject were delivered by other persons, including Mr. Watson, the secretary of the Sunday-school Union.

## SIXTH DAY.

Saturday morning was devoted to the consideration of the subject of religious liberty. M. Le Doyen du Paquier, of Neuchatel, presided, and the religious exercises were conducted by M. Charpiot, M. E. de Pressensé, of Paris, read an admirable paper on "Religious Liberty, considered as the Guarantee of the Order and Peace of States." He advocated the principle of complete religious liberty, not as a mere utilitarianism, but as a sacred right, with which no State could legitimately interfere, except to proclaim and to protect it. He exposed as a miserable sophism the principle that the civil power had a right to impose any religious belief upon the people, or to prohibit the fullest declaration of their religious principles. If any men were to sit in judgment upon doctrinal questions, and decide them for others, he would rather that they should be the ignorant than the learned, and he dreaded most the professional theologian. He dwelt upon the scandal inflicted upon Christianity by those who imprisoned men for reading the Bible on the ground of "public morals," and yet permitted the freest publication of the most impure fictions among the people. The State that did not recognise religious liberty did but set itself in opposition to the irresistible force of moral law and the spirit of modern society. There could be no greater crime than that of persecution, and he believed God's blessing would be withdrawn from any nation in which it was tolerated. Neither peace nor order could be guaranteed to a State without complete religious liberty; and modern Governments who failed to recognise this principle, though they did not persecute with the violence of the middle ages, were not less culpable, since they had every opportunity of becoming enlightened. M. Pressensé pressed upon the Alliance the necessity of sustaining the principle of complete religious freedom to the extent of its power, and besought its interference in behalf of persecuted Christians in different lands.

The proceedings of this sitting were interrupted by an interesting incident. M. Merle D'Aubigné ascended the tribune at the conclusion of M. de Pressensé's address, and called attention to the fact that some thirty or forty persons in Spain had been arrested and imprisoned in Barcelona, Granada, and other cities for simply reading their Bibles in common. The Procureur-Général had demanded the punishment of four or five years' imprisonment against these men, against whom no accusation could be brought as to their having done anything contrary to the civil or political authority, or against the Church as recognised by the State. It was proposed that an address should be sent by the Alliance to the Congress of Deputies in Spain, respectfully requesting them to recommend to the Queen to set these men at liberty, and to pass a law establishing freedom of religious worship. Information, he added, had been received from Spain that such an address, if well prepared, would produce a powerful impression in that country, where there was a party in existence strongly in favour of religious liberty. The president of the conference, M. Adrien Naville, then submitted a resolution expressing the lively sympathy of the conference with the Christians imprisoned in Spain, and protesting "in the face of Christian Europe" against their seizure, "so contrary to the spirit of the age and of the Gospel." The resolution went on to recommend the assembly to pray for their Spanish brethren, and to suggest that active demands should be made for their restoration to liberty. The resolution was then put, when the entire meeting rose from their seats, and elevating their right hands in affirmation, passed it unanimously. A prayer was then offered up for the Spanish brethren by Pastor Malin.

At the close of the sitting a collection was made at the doors in behalf of the inhabitants of Glaris, many thousands of whom have been rendered houseless and destitute by an extensive conflagration, which has almost destroyed the entire town. Subscription lists have been opened in various places, and donations have been received from other countries.

The correspondent of the *Star* says that in general public opinion on the subject of the Alliance is very much divided, and *brochures* without number have appeared on both sides of the question.

A short time since a protest was freely circulated, purporting to come from twenty-two pastors of the National Church, and urging the inhabitants to take "neither part nor interest" in the forthcoming proceedings. This, it is said, has emanated from the Unitarian portion of the National Church, who do not consider themselves included in the invitation to join the conference; and it has given rise to an amount of discussion and correspondence, the extent of which may

be judged of from the fact that in one shop I purchased yesterday no fewer than sixteen pamphlets on the subject, and was told that there were others not then in print. But, whatever the diversities of opinion in Geneva with regard to the Alliance, it is certain that a very large number of the Genevese, both in the Establishment and among Dissenters, have disregarded the advice of the twenty-two protesters, for the cathedral in which the meetings are held has been hitherto crowded by attentive listeners. The principal difficulty seems to have arisen in connection with the invitation addressed to the Christian community. One of the early circulars invited to the conference, in addition to its own members, "all those who loved the Lord Jesus with a pure heart;" and the complaint is made by many of the National Church party, which includes a considerable number of Trinitarians, that this wide invitation, to which they could have responded, was subsequently restricted in such a way as virtually to exclude them, and make doctrine instead of love the basis of union among Christian men, those only being invited by the Genevese committee who were "one with them in faith in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the one living and true God." In one of the pamphlets this alleged restriction is said to have been made as a concession to the English portion of the Alliance. On the other side it is urged that there is no essential difference between the two invitations, that all true Christians are invited, and that if they do not accept the invitation it is not the fault of the Alliance. And thus the controversy continues.

## A YEAR OF "CHURCH REFORM."

(From the *Liberator*.)

We have now before us the 13th general report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. . . . A bishop—one of the Ecclesiastical Commission—is a gainer by the past year's effort at "Church Reform." We had thought that grants out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission towards bishops' palaces had ceased for some years past, but we were mistaken. The Bishop of Salisbury appears in the present report as a suppliant for 2,000*l.* for "adding to, altering, and improving the episcopal house of residence."

This 2,000*l.* makes up the sum spent on bishops' palaces by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of the fund "for the relief of spiritual destitution in populous places," to nearly 172,000*l.*

Next to the bishops come the archdeacons. Three of these "*oculi episcopi*" are benefited by the last year's proceedings of the commission. The Archdeacon of Cardigan gets 200*l.* per annum; the Archdeacon of St. Albans a stall in Rochester Cathedral, value 900*l.* per annum; and the Archdeacon of Totness 162*l.* per annum—all out of the fund for the relief of spiritual destitution. The income of the second of these dignitaries, independently of his archdeaconry, is 778*l.*

Deans and chapters follow archdeacons. In their collective capacity the Dean and Chapter of Worcester have had voted to them this year the sum of 15,000*l.* for the repairs of Worcester Cathedral. Now the Dean and Chapter of Worcester have an income, according to the report of the Cathedral Commissioners, of rather more than 9,000*l.* per annum, and they are obliged to repair the cathedral out of this income. They have, however, it now appears, neglected to do this: they have preferred to distribute the revenues of the cathedral amongst themselves. Here we have the result—15,000*l.* taken from the relief of spiritual destitution. Chapter property to this amount is therefore sold, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners becoming the purchasers, in order that the expense of repair, as the order in council expresses, should not be "charged on the parties now entitled to the benefit and enjoyment of the divisible corporate revenues of the said dean and chapter."

But the deans, in their individual capacity, are not neglected. First, the Dean of York has his 2,000*l.* legally secured to him; and secondly, the Dean of Chichester has all anxiety respecting his future income dispelled by 1,000*l.* per annum being warranted by an order in council.

But do the poor clergy get nothing out of the funds of the commission? Undoubtedly they do. But on what principle are these funds distributed? From the list of 145 benefices augmented during the year, six belong to London, one to Bristol, one to Macclesfield, one to Norwich, one to Nottingham, one to Rochdale, and one to Smethwick; but not one to Liverpool, Birmingham, Coventry, or any other place where destitution has become notorious. On the other hand we have a curacy (Albrighton) with a population of seventy, augmented with a capital sum of 467*l.*; Tredington, with a population of 150, augmented with a similar grant of 700*l.*; Tunstall, with a population of 150, augmented with a grant of 125*l.*; while Bury, in Sussex, with a population of only 599, is actually augmented, in addition to three previous annual grants of 10*l.*, 39*l.*, and 10*l.* respectively, with a grant amounting to 228*l.* per annum. In London the perpetual curacy of St. Matthew, Pell-street, is augmented by a capital sum of 1,000*l.*, while the pew-rents alone of the same church are stated in another part of this report to amount to 226*l.* per annum. And this while the ministers of district churches in populous places are only allowed on an average 137*l.* per annum!

Of the 51,003*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* expended by the commission in the year, the legal expenses amounted to 13,502*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; the surveyors received 8,532*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; the clerks, 15,578*l.* 19*s.*; and the agents, 10,453*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Bishops, archdeacons, dean and chapters, deans, minor canons, lawyers, surveyors, clerks and agents, are, then, according to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the "spiritually destitute," for whose relief they were appointed. And this is "Church Reform!"

### THE NORTH LONDON CEMETERY AND DISSENTERS.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

Our readers are aware that a very extensive and beautiful cemetery—the Great Northern London Cemetery—has recently been opened at Colney Hatch, a portion of which belongs to the Church of England, and another portion to Dissenters, and which will become the resting place of a large portion of the inhabitants of this metropolis. To provide such places of interment at a sufficient distance from London, and especially when they are accessible by rail, is to confer a great public benefit, and materially promote the great work of sanitary improvement, and in such a work the clergy of all denominations are bound to participate with all possible energy. The Legislature has done well to determine against those intramural interments, which have proved most injurious to the public health, and all enactments relating to interments in the environs of the metropolis and our large towns and cities should be made in the spirit of strict justice to all the religious communities into which our population is divided.

How far this principle has been carried in the case of the Great Northern London Cemetery, our readers will judge, when they look at the following clause of the act by which that company was incorporated:—

The Company shall, on the burial of everybody within the cemetery, pay to the incumbent from time to time of the parish or ecclesiastical district whence the body is removed for burial, the following fees:—For all first-class burials, or burials in a brick grave or catacomb, twenty shillings. For all second-class burials or burials in graves not bricked, but held in perpetuity, ten shillings. For all third-class burials, or burials in graves not in perpetuity, except paupers, five shillings. For paupers one shilling; and two-thirds of the above fees only for the burial of infants under ten years of age; and such part as the bishop from time to time appoint of the fees so paid shall be paid by the respective incumbents to the parish clerks of their respective parishes or ecclesiastical districts, provided always that a parish clerk shall not be entitled to any part of such fees unless he held the office of parish clerk of the respective parish or ecclesiastical district on the 16th of November, 1854.

Any just interpretation of this clause shows that no body, whether an Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Dissenter of any kind, can be removed from the London parish to the new cemetery without the payment of fees to the Protestant clergyman. So comprehensive is the claim of that clergyman, that reaching from the first-class interment it goes down to the corpse of the "poor pauper whom nobody owns," and even the infant under ten years of age. The person over whom the incumbent had no control while living, with whom he stood in no ecclesiastical relation, who never entered the church, being provided for as to his religious wants in his own community, so soon as the day of interment arrives, is counted among the subjects of that pastoral care which, while living, he neither enjoyed nor desired.

Be it observed, that under the system which has been superseded by the cemeteries, the incumbent would not have received a farthing at the interment of the Dissenter, unless that Dissenter had been interred in the churchyard of the parish. If the corpse had been buried in Bunhill-fields, or in any of the places of interment belonging to Dissenting chapels, such as Tottenham-court or Spa-fields, the incumbent would not have received or expected twenty shillings for the first-class interments, and other fees in proportion, down to the shilling for the pauper. How, then, can it be tolerated by the general public, by the Great Northern London Cemetery Company, and especially by Dissenters, that this addition should be made to the income of a London incumbent by the system of extramural interments?

In the case before us a march has been stolen on the Dissenters, we will not say by the clergy, but by some active and over-zealous friends, who have put the clergy in a false position, and secured for them an advantage which every upright man must be ready to forego, from the manner in which it has been secured.

Our object is to claim the attention of those bodies amongst Dissenters who are accustomed to look into the various questions by which their rights are affected, in order that, with the least possible delay, this strange clause may be so modified as to harmonise it with the principles of justice. How far other cemeteries have been imposed upon in the same manner as the Great Northern London Cemetery we have not inquired. It is quite possible that the same clever trick has been practised on all the Cemetery Companies around London. Those to whom it falls to watch over the interests of Dissenting bodies, will, we expect, pursue further the inquiry to which we venture to direct their attention; and, if the evil should be found universal, it will be for them to employ the more energy for its removal. We beg to inquire whether Dissenting ministers have asked for compensation for their loss of burial fees occasioned by the opening of suburban cemeteries? We need not inquire whether they ever thought of asking for fees on the bodies of Episcopalians, with whom, living or dead, they had no ecclesiastical relation.

(From the *Patriot*.)

These are the fees which the Bishop of London succeeded in saving for the present metropolitan incumbents; but no one ever dreamed of levying them on any other funerals than those which, from the choice of consecrated ground, it is fair to presume would have taken place in the parish churchyards had they not been authoritatively closed. No clergyman ever ventured to make a claim for fees on interments in Abney-park, and the Norwood, Highgate, Kensal-

green, and Nunhead Cemetery Companies have never suffered any claim of the kind for burials in the unconsecrated portions of their land. Of some others we cannot speak with the same positiveness; but we should suppose the North London Company to be the first and only one that has sanctioned such a monstrous clerical assumption.

Have the Directors of the Great Northern Cemetery Company fallen into a mistake unawares, or have they been forced to adopt this clause by some bigoted peer who took advantage of their necessities? We hope some such explanation is at hand, and that the directors will immediately make it, soliciting public help to set themselves right in the next session of Parliament. . . . If they accept their present position, it would be better that they should avow themselves a Church of England Cemetery Company; they may pull down the "chapels" to-morrow, demolish the walls of separation, and send for the Bishop again to bless the remaining fifty acres. They cannot hope now that the matter has been exploited, that Dissenters who have any self-respect, will trouble them to provide resting-places for their dead. But we accept the assurance of their manager's letter, that "if anything can be pointed out to make the cemetery more worthy of the support and patronage of the Nonconformist body, it will have their attentive consideration"—and when the necessary amendments are made, we have no doubt that Nonconformists of all classes will show themselves sensible of the advantages to be gained by the choice of this place of burial for their deceased friends.

The discussion of this subject will be of service. It shows us how necessary it is to keep an eye upon these private bills in their passage through Parliament. If the attention of the House of Commons had been properly drawn to this clause, its erasure might easily have been procured.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL has excited much discussion and alarm. Dignitaries of the Church, clergymen, and schoolmasters rush into print to express their objections to the new Minute, and to complain of this unexpected attack upon vested interests. It is plain that a strong agitation is about to be got up by the army of recipients of public money which the State Aid system has created. Next Monday there is to be a meeting of clergy and school managers to form a central committee for opposing the new code. The advertisement calling this meeting describes the Minute as "a document of extreme importance, directly or indirectly tending to secularise the education of the country, to extinguish the pupil teachers, and to ruin the training colleges, while it repudiates existing pecuniary engagements." It is added:—"Its provisions moreover being already forced upon the country, and acted upon by the Council Office, immediate measures are necessary; for unless its operations are suspended until Parliament has had time to consider its provisions, future modifications or repeal will be a matter of the utmost difficulty."

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meeting will be held this year in Birmingham, commencing on Monday, Oct. 7th.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" FOR INDIA.—We are informed that the "Essays and Reviews" are now in process of translation into Gujaratee by a Parsee gentleman at present in London, who takes interest in the subjects discussed by the seven authors, and intends publishing his translation for the use of inquiring minds among his countrymen in India.—*Athenaeum*.

DISCIPLINE IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Established Church, is to introduce into next session of Parliament a bill empowering the Presbyteries and other courts of the Church to suspend from the exercise of their parochial duties any minister of the Church against whom a libel shall have been found relevant for alleged immoral conduct or error in doctrine until the libel shall have been finally disposed of.

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Philadelphia Presbyterian states that the movement in the South for the division of the Church is progressing without a dissenting voice. The Presbytery of New Orleans, as well as several of the other Southern Presbyteries, has adopted a series of resolutions on the subject, the first of which is, "That in view of the unconstitutional, Erastian, tyrannical and virtually excommunicating act of the late General Assembly, sitting at Philadelphia in May last, we do hereby, with a solemn protest against this act, declare in the fear of God, our connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to be dissolved."

THE PREACHERSHIP ON LINCOLN'S-INN.—Several distinguished clergymen are already on the list of candidates for the preacher'ship of Lincoln's-inn, which will shortly become vacant by the elevation of Dr. Thomson to the episcopal bench. When Dr. Anderson resigned the appointment in 1858 there was a strong contest for it, Dr. Thomson heading the poll by a small majority over Archdeacon Otter and Dr. Goulburn. It is very currently reported that one of the writers in "Essays and Reviews" will be a candidate for the preacher'ship, with fair chances of success. The appointment rests with the benchers, about sixty in number, and the election is expected to take place about the middle of November.

ABOLITION OF OATHS IN CRIMINAL CASES.—On the 1st of next month an important act of Parliament passed in the late session will come into operation, under which persons who may refuse or be unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn in criminal proceedings, may make declarations or affirmations. On a person declining to be sworn to an affidavit or as a witness in court, the party may make a declaration on alleging that he solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirmed and declared "that the taking of any oath is, according to his religious belief, unlawful;" and the declaration to speak the truth is to be of the same force and effect as if the person had taken an oath; and for a false declaration or affirmation he is to be liable to the same penalties as for perjury.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—There was a meeting last week in Dublin on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, over which the Archbishop of Dublin presided. In his opening address he adverted to the scanty progress of modern missions compared with what took place in the time of the Apostles.

We may derive from this unfortunately scanty and comparatively slow progress of the Gospel—we may derive from it strong and striking evidence of the superhuman origin of the Gospel—evidence perfectly within the reach of the humblest enlightened Christian. It has been the fashion in modern days to deride all appeals to evidence as to the miracles set forth in the Gospel—that no miracle was nor ever could be wrought, and that the only ground for accepting the Gospel with any person of good sense has always been, and must always be, the purity and excellence of the doctrine taught. Now, let us try the experiment. The experiment, in fact, is going on in various parts of the world. The purity of the Gospel doctrine is just the same now as it was in the time of the Apostles. The lives of the missionaries are exemplary—their zeal and self-devotion, the eloquence and earnestness with which they set forth the promises of grace and the threats of judgment, are just what they always were. Why is it then that they have made only perhaps ten converts where the Apostles in less time made more than 100? Why is it that the progress of the Gospel is so comparatively slow? In answer to that I say—*Si queris monumentum, circumspice*. We are ourselves, and every professedly Christian nation is, a monument of the miraculous and superhuman origin of Christianity; because if it were possible that Christianity could be propagated merely by the beauty of its doctrines and the zeal of its missionaries, we would make the same progress that the Apostles did, and I may say even greater progress, owing to the advantages of civilisation over barbarism. (Hear, hear.) Why is it, then, that plain and unlearned men like the Apostles made 100 converts for our twenty, or for our ten, I may say, and that in a less space of time? It must have been in consequence of the miraculous powers which they possessed. We are ourselves a monument of it; and here then we have, in a circumstance which we cannot but lament and endeavour to remove—we have, in the comparatively slow and scanty success which our society has met with, a decisive proof that the origin of the Gospel must have been supported by miraculous power. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Lord Gough, Mr. Whiteside, M.P., and the Bishop of Oxford, also spoke at great length.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RED-LAND-PARK, CLIFTON.

This place of worship, which was commenced some fifteen months ago, was opened for divine service on Wednesday last. There was a very crowded attendance. The *Western Daily Press* says:—

We observed a large proportion of the Highbury congregation present, a good many Dissenting ministers, and it is even said there were also present some clergymen, whose names, however, we refrain from mentioning, in case they should incur the displeasure of Bishop Thomson. At this time the appearance of the building was strikingly beautiful. Golden sunshine streamed in through the south clerestory, and gave a rich pictorial effect, while from the lower recessed windows of the aisles came "a dim religious light" that shaded the brighter hues.

The service was commenced by the Rev. J. Burder reading the 75th and the 100th Psalms, after which he offered prayer. The Rev. G. May gave out a hymn, which having been sung, the Rev. D. Thomas read lessons from the Old and Testament. Then was sung *Te Deum Laudamus*. The Rev. D. Thomas followed with a fervent prayer. After the singing of another hymn, the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, minister of Canonbury Church, London, preached the sermon. He took as his text the 17th and 18th verses of the first chapter of the Revelation of St. John—"And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not; I am the first and the last: I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death." At the close of his sermon the preacher said that a debt of 500*l.* remained on the building, and that it was hoped that it would be paid off by the sum that would be raised that day. The Old Hundredth psalm was next sung, after which the Rev. J. Taylor offered prayer, and the congregation dispersed. A collection, amounting to 165*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, was made.

The congregation in the evening was, if possible, larger than that in the morning. There were again many ministers present beside those engaged in the service. The choir was still more powerful, and the musical service was ably performed. The Rev. N. Haycroft read two psalms and offered prayer. A hymn was sung and the Rev. Mr. Glendinning read the lesson; another hymn was then sung and the Rev. Mr. Glendinning offered prayer.

third hymn was followed by the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who took as his text the 7th and 8th verses of the first chapter of the 1st Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, "So that ye were ensamples to all that believe in Macedonia and Achaia. For from you sounded out the word of the Lord not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but also in every place your faith to Godward is spread abroad; so that we need not to speak any thing."

A hymn having been sung, and the blessing pronounced by the Rev. D. Thomas, a collection, amounting to 22*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, was made. The total amount collected during the day was 183*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and some friends liberally cancelled the balance, so that the church is now free from debt.

The total cost of the building, including the land, was 4,700*l.* Messrs. Fripp and Ponton are the architects. The *Bristol Daily Post* says that this new place of worship will form an acceptable addition to the existing ecclesiastical structures of that city, none the less so, from the fact of its being in many respects dissimilar from all of them.

It is in the early English style of architecture, of a type which prevails in Bavaria and the southern parts of Germany. The exterior, which is of Hanham stone, with freestone dressings, is somewhat severe in character, several of the windows being little, if at all, recessed, the enrichments being very few, and confined almost entirely to the arches over the entrance doors and west window, and the spire being square, and covered with slates. Any want of beauty on the outside is, however, amply compensated by that which abounds within, where (an advantage derived from their external peculiarity) the windows are sunken in the walls to a depth not often witnessed, thereby producing an excellent effect. The structure consists of a nave, two aisles, and north and south transepts, the latter being of smaller dimensions than in the greater number of churches. The interior is fitted with low-backed seats, which are of very comfortable construction, and which will, we understand, be cushioned and carpeted. The chapel at present will accommodate 500 worshippers, but provision has been made for the erection, at some future time, of a gallery under the great west window, in which some 150 additional seats will be provided, and which is, indeed, necessary to the perfect appearance of the building. Attached to the sacred edifice are a vestry and large class-room.

**ABBOTTS ROOTHING, ESSEX.**—The Rev. A. Morrison, Congregational minister at Puckeridge and Braughin, Herts, has received a cordial invitation to the pastoral office at Abbots Roothing, and purposes commencing his labours there, Sept. 22.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Mr. John Davis, of the Baptist College, Rawdon, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church, Bond-street, Birmingham, to become their pastor, and will commence his labours with them early next year.

**CALL TO THE REV. A. WALLACE.**—We understand that the congregation of the late Dr. Fletcher, assembling in Finsbury Chapel, London, with the view of connecting themselves with the United Presbyterian Church, met on Thursday evening last, and gave a unanimous call to the Rev. Alexander Wallace, of this city. —*Glasgow Herald*.

**PORTISHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE.**—The ordination of the Rev. H. A. Tanner to the pastoral care of the church assembling in Union Chapel took place on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27. The Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. S. Hebditch gave the introductory address. The Rev. J. Edwards proposed the usual questions. The Rev. R. E. May offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. W. Rose delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., gave the address to the people.

**AIREDALE COLLEGE.**—The commencement of the autumn session of Airedale College was inaugurated on Wednesday. After the committee and a select number of friends had taken tea in the Common-hall, a devotional service was held in the library. Hymns were sung, and prayer was offered by several ministers. The Rev. James Pridie addressed the students, who listened to him throughout with an earnest attention, which was called forth by the wise, pious, and useful counsels of a long and ripe experience, acquired by labour and pastoral sympathy. The funds are in a very easy condition; and the session opened with the full complement of students.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—The fifty-seventh annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society (just printed) furnishes the following statistics:—For the year commencing April 1, 1860, to March 30, 1861, there have been issued 1,787,398 copies of the Bible and integral parts of the Old and New Testament; and the issues from the formation of the society, in 1805, present a total of 39,315,226 copies. The receipts for the financial year, arising from free contributions, legacies, donations, annual subscriptions, dividends, and collections, including 82,909*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for the sale of the Scriptures at home and abroad, make a grand total of 157,911*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The entire expenditure of the society from the commencement amounts to 5,149,738*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

**"HOUSE TO HOUSE" PREACHING.**—The Rev. Dr. Miller is organising in his parish at Birmingham a plan for carrying the message of God's truth and mercy to the houses of the poor, who may not have been attracted even by the special services or open-air preaching tried in late years. Substantially, the plan is nothing more than the cottage lecture system adopted by the country clergy. But there is some novelty in the form of the effort. Small private rooms in the streets and courts will be used when the tenants grant them, and where there is accommodation for not less than twenty persons.

At the commencement of every month a preachers' roll or programme will be made out specifying place, time, and preacher; and on a given evening the clergy of St. Martin's will itinerate within the parish, giving a short service, not exceeding the hour. It is hoped that where schoolroom lectures may have failed to draw those for whom they were designed, this itinerating or house to house preaching, gradually traversing the parish (for different rooms will be secured from time to time), may bring many indifferent nothings to "hear the joyful sound." —*Record*.

**SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN SCOTLAND.**—Special religious services continue to be held in a number of places in Scotland; and although the novelty connected with them has now disappeared, considerable interest still appears to be felt in many cases, while in the other cases the attendance is very limited. A correspondent informs us that a series of these services were held at Lumsden, Auchendoir, Aberdeenshire, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th ult. They were well attended, there being from 800 to 900 persons present at the out-door meeting, although the weather was unfavourable, and the in-door meetings being crowded. The meetings were all very interesting and solemnising. —*Witness*.

**LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—An open-air service, in connection with this association, was held last Friday evening week in the field adjoining Spa-fields Chapel. The Rev. T. E. Thoresby commenced with a short address; the Rev. H. B. Ingram read the Scriptures and prayed; and the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, preached a sermon, rich in Evangelical sentiment, and popular and telling in its style and delivery. There were also on the platform, the Rev. J. Bligh and the Rev. J. Sugden, B.A., secretary of the association. Open-air services on the same spot were announced on Sunday afternoons at five o'clock during September. The congregation was very attentive and much larger than is usually seen at open-air services. The association has taken Whitfield Chapel, Charles-street, Long Acre, which has long been standing idle.

**ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.**—A meeting of the committee of this college was held on Wednesday, on the opening of the session. The sub-committee appointed to confer with a sub-committee of Airedale College, on the suggestion that the two colleges should be amalgamated, and a new building be erected in a central and healthy situation, reported that they had had a meeting at Huddersfield, on Monday, with the friends of Airedale, when, without any compromise of the views of such as are opposed to the amalgamation, it was resolved that if it should take place, the following were among the leading conditions that should be recommended to the two constituencies:—That the site should be the neighbourhood of Leeds; that the terms of admission should resemble those now in use at Rotherham and Airedale; that it was desirable to admit lay-students to attend the classes, under regulation, the question whether they should be resident or non-resident being reserved for future consideration; that the building should provide for not less than fifty students; that the building, in its internal arrangements, should be made as complete as possible. A letter was read from John Crossley, Esq., estimating the cost of the site and building at 15,000*l.*, of which he offered to contribute 3,000*l.*, spread over twelve quarterly payments. The design is that the building shall be raised entirely by new subscriptions, the property of the two present colleges forming an endowment for the united institution. It was understood that the committees of the two colleges should address a circular to their constituents, requesting them to signify their views on the subject. The proceedings of the sub-committee were sanctioned, and arrangements were resolved upon for laying the case before the supporters of the college. —*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*.

**YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, LAMBETH.**—This spacious and commodious chapel, which was closed for several weeks for painting and improvements, has just been reopened, the Rev. Robert Robinson, minister of the place, preaching on the occasion, without making the usual collections, the congregation having previously provided the necessary funds. On Friday last a most interesting meeting was held in the lecture-room, to receive the first report of a society formed in connexion with the Young Men's Bible-class, for the purpose of making special and systematic efforts to lessen Sabbath-trading in the immediate locality, and to urge attendance on the means of grace. The class, numbering nearly fifty members, under the able superintendence of Mr. Horsford, has supplied about twenty young men for this special work, who after praying together, go forth in little bands, and visit the shopkeepers to present them with a printed appeal, and courteously and solemnly urge them for their soul's sake, to keep holy the Sabbath-day. Many were the encouraging facts presented to the meeting, showing how their humble, persevering, loving, and prayerful efforts had been blessed in the closing of various shops in the district, and in the bringing of young men whom they met in the streets to attend the sanctuary, and join the Bible-class, leading in several instances to their saving conversion to God. Mr. Robinson presided, and gave some pastoral counsels; the deacons, also, and other friends, spoke words of sympathy and congratulation; constraining the workers to give themselves with renewed zeal to this important department of Christian labour. The direct and indirect benefit of these large separate classes, both male and female, is becoming increasingly manifest, showing the desirability of having similar organisations in connexion with every church, that thus the minister may have

in training many who will prove his "fellow-helper to the kingdom of God."

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

##### MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

The thirty-first general meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at Manchester on Wednesday. The splendid room in the Free Trade Hall was engaged for the general meetings, and portions of the Royal Institution, the Free Trade Hall, the Friends' Meeting House, Owen's College, the Exchange, Peel Park, and the Botanical Gardens, were placed at the service of the association for the meetings of the sections and for exhibitions. The success of the meeting was at once assured. Up to Wednesday evening no less than 2,388 tickets were disposed of, realising a sum of 2,916*l.*

The business of the association opened with a meeting of the Council on Wednesday morning, and at one o'clock the general committee met, at which Lord Wrottesley presided. The report of the Council contained no feature of special interest beyond the resignation of Professor Walker, as general secretary, and the contemplated resignation of Professor Phillips, with the recommendation that Mr. W. Hopkins be appointed joint secretary. Reports from the Kew Committee and from the Parliamentary Committee of the association, were also read and confirmed. A letter was read, tendering the resignation of the Rev. Professor Walker, secretary, through bad health, and on the motion of General SABINE, thanks were voted to him for his services, with the expression of a hope for his restoration. On the motion of Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, seconded by Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Mr. Hopkins was elected general secretary. The business concluded with election of the sectional committees, and the meeting then adjourned to Monday evening.

The first general meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the Free Trade Hall, which was almost crowded, by one of the most brilliant assemblies ever gathered within its walls.

The PRESIDENT (William Fairbairn, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.), delivered his inaugural address. In his introductory observations he said:—

A careful perusal of the history of the association will demonstrate that it was the first, and for a long time the only institution, which brought together for a common object the learned professors of our Universities, and the workers in practical science. These periodical reunions have been of incalculable benefit, in giving to practice that soundness of principle and certainty of progressive improvement, which can only be obtained by the accurate study of science, and its application to the arts. On the other hand, the men of actual practice have reciprocated the benefits thus received from theory, in testing by actual experiments deductions which were doubtful, and rectifying those which were erroneous. Guided by an extended experience, and exercising a sound and disciplined judgment, they have often corrected theories apparently accurate, but nevertheless founded on incomplete data or on false assumptions inadvertently introduced. If the British Association had effected nothing more than the removal of the anomalous separation of theory and practice, it would have gained imperishable renown in the benefit thus conferred. Proceeding to a retrospect of the history of science, the President began with

##### ASTRONOMY.

He pointed out that the foundation of physical astronomy, and, indeed, the birth of modern physical science, is due to three or four distinguished philosophers—Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton. Magnetism has also advanced rapidly as a science. Those magnetic disturbances, so mysterious in their origin, and so extensive in simultaneous prevalence, which, less than twenty years ago, were designated by a term specially denoting that their laws were wholly unknown, have been found to be of periodical recurrence, revealing, without a doubt, their origin in the central body of our system, by inequalities which have for their respective periods, the solar day, the solar year, and still more remarkably, an until lately unsuspected solar cycle of about ten years, to whose existence they bear testimony in conjunction with the solar spots. We owe to General Sabine, especially, the recognition and study of these and other solar magnetic influences, and of the magnetic influence of the moon similarly attested by concurrent determinations in many parts of the globe.

##### CHEMISTRY.

Neither ought they in this town to forget that the very rapid advance which has been made in our time by chemistry is due to the law of equivalents, or atomic theory, first discovered by their townsman, John Dalton. The largest developments of chemistry have been in connection with the useful arts. What would now be the condition of calico-printing, bleaching, dyeing, and even agriculture itself, if they had been deprived of the aid of theoretic chemistry? Aniline—first discovered in coal tar by Dr. Hoffman—is now most extensively used as the basis of red, blue, violet, and green dyes, an important discovery that will probably in a few years render this country independent of the world for dye stuffs; and it is more than probable that England, instead of drawing her dye stuffs from foreign countries, may herself become the centre from which all the world will be supplied. It is an interesting fact that at the same time in another branch of this science, M. Tournet has lately demonstrated that the colours of gems, such as the emerald, aqua-marina, amethyst, smoked rock crystal, and others, are due to volatile hydro-carbons, first noticed by Sir David Brewster

in clouded topaz, and that they are not derived from metallic oxides, as has been hitherto believed. Another remarkable advance has recently been made by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, in the application of coloured rays of the prism to analytical research. Amongst the more recent discoveries is the valuable light thrown upon the composition of iron and steel, by MM. Caron and Frémy, the former showing that cyanogen, or cyanide of ammonium, is the essential element which converts wrought iron to steel; the latter combining iron with nitrogen through the medium of ammonia, and then converting it into steel by bringing it at the proper temperature into contact with common coal gas. There is little doubt that in a few years these discoveries will enable Sheffield manufacturers to replace their present uncertain, cumbrous, and expensive process, by a method at once simple and inexpensive, and so completely under control, as to admit of any required degree of conversion being obtained with absolute certainty. Mr. Grace Calvert also has proved that cast iron contains nitrogen, and has shown that it is a definite compound of carbon and iron mixed with various proportions of metallic iron, according to its nature.

He next referred to M. Deville's method of rapidly melting forty pounds of platinum,—a metal till lately considered almost infusible. This discovery will render the extraction of platinum from the ore more perfect, and, by reducing its cost, will greatly facilitate its application to the arts.

#### GEOLOGY, &c.

In geology the important labours of Sir Roderick Murchison, in the classification of the rock of the Scottish Highlands, and the unfinished researches of Mr. Hopkins, on the internal temperature of our earth, were very justly reviewed; and botany, zoology, geography, and ethnology afterwards came in for a few words on their respective principal topics.

#### APPLIED MECHANICS.

Mr. Fairbairn now turned to that department of science on which he is undoubtedly an authority—applied mechanics. During the last century this department of science has made strides which astonish us by their magnitude; but even these, it may reasonably be hoped, are but the promise of future and more wonderful enlargements. One hundred years ago the only means for the conveyance of inland merchandise were the pack-horses and waggons on the then imperfect highways. Brindley, Smeaton, and others introduced canals, which opened up facilities for an interchange of commodities at a cheap rate over almost every part of the country. The impetus given to industrial operations by this new system of conveyance, induced capitalists to embark in trade, in mining, and in the extension of manufactures in almost every district. These improvements continued for a series of years, until the whole country was intersected by them. But these, however well adapted for the transport of minerals and merchandise, were not suited for the conveyance of passengers. The speed of the boats seldom exceeded three miles an hour, and in addition to this, the projectors sometimes sought to take an unfair advantage of the Act of Parliament, which fixed the tariff at so much per ton per mile, by adopting circuitous routes, under the erroneous impression that mileage was a consideration of great importance in the success of such undertakings. The defects in the canals led to the improvement of the common roads and the system of stage coaches; so that before the year 1830 the chief public highways of the country had attained a remarkable smoothness and perfection, and the lightness of our carriages and the celerity with which they were driven still excites the admiration of those who remember them. These days of an efficiently-worked system, which tasked the power and speed of the horse to the utmost, have now been succeeded by changes more wonderful than any that previously occurred in the history of the human race.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF STEAM.

Scarcely had the canal system been fully developed, when a new means of propulsion was adopted, namely, steam. Its results are to be seen on every river and every sea. Viewing the past, with a knowledge of the present and a prospect of the future, it is difficult to estimate sufficiently the benefits that have been conferred by this application of mechanical science to the purposes of navigation. Power, speed, and certainty of action, have been attained on the most gigantic scale. The celerity with which a modern steamer, with a thousand tons of merchandise and some hundreds of human beings on board, cleaves the water and pursues her course, far surpasses the most sanguine expectations of a quarter of a century ago, and indeed almost rivals the speed of the locomotive itself. The public mind had scarcely recovered itself from the changes which steam navigation had caused, and the impulse it had given to commerce, when a new and even more gigantic power of locomotion was inaugurated—the locomotive and its attendant train. From a consideration of the changes which have been effected in the means for the interchange of commodities, the President passed on to examine the progress which has been made in their production. And here the steam engine also has been the basis of all our modern manufacturing industry.

#### THE STEAM-ENGINE.

The steam-engine, since it was introduced by Watt, has changed our habits in almost every condition of life. Things which were luxuries have become necessities, and it has given to the poor man, in all countries in which it exists, a degree of comfort and independence, and a participation in intellectual culture unknown before its introduction. It has

increased our manufactures tenfold, and has lessened the barriers which time and space interpose. It ploughs the land, and winnows and grinds the corn. It spins and weaves our textile fabrics. In mining, it pumps, winds, and crushes the ore. It performs these things with powers so great and so energetic as to astonish us at their immensity, whilst they are at the same time perfectly docile, and completely under human control. It is but a short time since the steam-engine was thought inapplicable to agricultural purposes, from its great weight and expense; but more recent experience has proved this to be a mistake, and already in most districts we find that it has been pressed into the service of the farm. In war it furnishes the means of aggression, as in peace it affords the bonds of conciliation, and, in fact, places within reach a power which, properly applied, produces harmony and good-will among men, and leads to the happiest results in every condition of human existence. We may, therefore, well be proud of the honour conferred on this country as the cradle of its origin, and as having fostered its development from its earliest applications to its present high state of perfection.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The extraordinary developments of practical science in our system of textile manufacture are, however, not entirely due to the steam-engine, although they are now, in a great measure, dependent on it. The machinery of these manufactures had its origin before the steam-engine had been applied, except for mining purposes; and the inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Compton were not conceived under the impression that steam would be their moving power. On the contrary, they depended upon water; and the cotton machinery of this district had attained considerable perfection before steam came to the aid of the manufacturer, and ultimately enabled him to increase the production to its present enormous extent. When Arkwright patented his water-frames in 1767, the annual consumption of cotton was about four million pounds weight. Now it is one thousand two hundred million pounds weight,—three hundred times as much. Within half a century the number of spindles at work, spinning cotton alone, has increased tenfold; whilst, by superior mechanism, each spindle produces fifty per cent. more yarn than on the old system. Hence the importance to which the cotton-trade has risen, equalling at the present time the whole revenue of the three kingdoms, or 70,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. As late as 1820 the power-loom was not in existence, now it produces about fourteen million yards of cloth, or, in more familiar terms, nearly eight thousand miles of cloth per diem. These particulars show the immense power of production of this country, and afford some conception of the number and quality of the machines which effect such wonderful results. Mule-spinning was introduced by Crompton, in 1787, with about twenty spindles to each machine. The powers of the machine were, however, rapidly increased; and now it has been so perfected that two thousand, or even three thousand spindles are directed by a single person. At first the winding on, or forming the shape of the cop, was performed by hand; but this has been superseded by rendering the machine automatic, so that it now performs the whole operation of drawing, stretching, and twisting the thread, and winding it on to the exact form, ready for the reel or shuttle as may be required. These, and other improvements in carding, roving, combing, spinning, and weaving have established in this country an entirely new system of industry; it has given employment to greatly increased numbers, and a more intelligent class of work-people. All these improvements are dependent on the mineral treasures of our island, iron and coal. To them we owe our present high state of perfection in the useful arts; and to their extended application we may safely attribute our national progress and wealth.

#### THE USES OF IRON.

Previously to the inventions of Henry Cort, the manufacture of wrought iron was of the most crude and primitive description. A hearth and a pair of bellows was all that was employed. But since the introduction of puddling, the ironmasters have increased the production to an extraordinary extent, down to the present time, when processes for the direct conversion of wrought iron on a large scale are being attempted. A consecutive series of chemical researches into the different processes, from the calcining of the ore to the production of the bar, carried on by Dr. Percy and others, has led to a revolution in the manufacture of iron; and although it is at the present moment in a state of transition, it nevertheless requires no very great discernment to perceive that steel and iron of any required tenacity will be made in the same furnace with a facility and certainty never before attained. This has been effected, to some extent, by improvements in puddling; but the process of Mr. Bessemer—first made known at the meetings of this Association at Cheltenham—affords the highest promise of certainty and perfection in the operation of converting the melted pig direct into steel or iron, and is likely to lead to the most important developments in this manufacture. These improvements in the production of the material must, in their turn, stimulate its application on a larger scale, and lead to new constructions. In iron shipbuilding, an immense field is opening before us. Our wooden walls have, to all appearance, seen their last days; and as one of the early pioneers in iron construction, as applied to shipbuilding, the President was highly gratified to witness a change of opinion that augurs well for the security of the country. From the commencement of iron ship-

building in 1830 to the present time, there could be only one opinion amongst those best acquainted with the subject, namely, that iron must eventually supersede timber in every form of naval construction. It is asserted, probably with truth, that whatever thickness of plates are adopted for casing ships, guns will be constructed capable of destroying them. But their destruction will even then be a work of time, and it will require, not only the most powerful ordnance, but also a great concentration of fire, before fracture will ensue. It is to the exactitude and accuracy of our machine tools that our machinery of the present time owes its smoothness of motion and certainty of action. The automaton, or self-acting machine tool, has within itself an almost creative power; in fact, so great are its powers of adaptation, that there is no operation of the human hand that it does not imitate. For many of these improvements the country were indebted to the genius of their townsmen, Mr. Richard Roberts and Mr. Joseph Whitworth. The importance of these constructive machines is, moreover, strikingly exemplified in the Government works at Woolwich and Enfield Lock, chiefly arranged under the direction of Mr. Anderson, the present inspector of machinery, to whose skill and ingenuity the country is greatly indebted for the efficient state of those great arsenals.

#### AQUEDUCTS AND SANITARY SCIENCE.

Amongst the changes which have largely contributed to the comfort and enjoyment of life, are the improvements in the sanitary condition of towns. The greatest undertaking of this kind, however, yet accomplished, is that by which the pure waters of Loch Katrine are distributed to the city of Glasgow. This work, recently completed by Mr. Bateman, is of the most gigantic character, the water being conveyed in a covered tunnel a distance of twenty-seven miles, through an almost impassable country, to the service reservoir, about eight miles from Glasgow. We may look forward to an extension of similar benefits to the metropolis by the same engineer, whose energies are now directed to an examination of the pure fountains of Wales, from whence the future supply of water to the great city is likely to be derived. A work of so gigantic a character may be looked upon as problematical; but when it is known that six or seven millions of money would be sufficient for its execution, I can see no reason why an undertaking of so much consequence to the health of London should not ultimately be accomplished.

#### THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A brief allusion must be made to that marvellous discovery which has given to the present generation the power to turn the spark of heaven to the uses of speech; to transmit along the slender wire for a thousand miles a current of electricity that renders intelligible words and thoughts. This wonderful discovery, so familiar to us, and so useful in our communications to every part of the globe, we owe to Wheatstone, Thomson, De la Rue, and others. In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been surmounted, but in submarine telegraphy much remains to be accomplished. Irrespective of inland and international telegraphy, a new system of communication has been introduced by Professor Wheatstone, whereby intercourse can be carried on between private families, public offices, and the works of merchants and manufacturers. This application of electric currents cannot be too highly appreciated, from its great efficiency and comparatively small expense. To show to what an extent this improvement has been carried, I may state that one thousand wires, in a perfect state of insulation, may be formed into a rope not exceeding half-an-inch in diameter.

Mr. Fairbairn then referred to the patent laws and the Great Exhibition of 1862.

In concluding his address, the President said he felt "that far beyond the consideration of merely personal qualifications, his election was intended as a compliment to practical science, and to this great and influential metropolis of manufacture, where those who cultivate the theory of science may witness, on its grandest scale, its application to the industrial arts."

Mr. Fairbairn sat down amidst the warmest applause.

Lord Stanley proposed, (and JAMES ASPINALL TURNER, Esq., M.P., seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his able address, which was carried unanimously.

The President briefly replied, and the meeting adjourned shortly after ten.

The eight sections into which the Association is divided, opened respectively on Thursday morning.

#### CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

In section A (Mathematical and Physical Science), Professor AIREY, the Astronomer Royal, presided, and delivered a brief general address.

The first paper was by Mr. WARREN DE LA RUE, "On the Progress of Celestial Photography since the Meeting at Aberdeen." Mr. De la Rue remarked that at the Aberdeen meeting he had entertained great doubts of being able to photograph satisfactorily the luminous prominences or red flames observed in solar eclipses. In the observations taken in Spain, however, he had been successful. With regard to comets Mr. De la Rue said he had made various attempts both in 1858 and the present year, but they were entirely without success. He supposed that the actinic ray was too weak to produce an impression. He next detailed the difficulties he had met with in attempting to photograph the solar spots, and said:—

With an ordinary Huyghenian eyepiece employed as a secondary magnifier, and placed somewhat nearer the

great mirror than its position for the most perfect optical picture, in order to throw the chemical rays further on so as to bring them to focus on the plate. I have obtained some sun pictures of very considerable promise on the extremely large scale of the sun's diameter equal 3ft. These pictures have only been very recently procured, and I submit them to the section because I believe that an interest is felt in the progress of celestial photography, and that our members prefer to take part in the experiments as it were by watching their progress, rather than to wait until the most perfect results have been brought about. I may state the mechanical and chemical difficulties have been surmounted, and the only outstanding one is the form of the secondary magnifier. When this has been worked out, perfect sun pictures three feet in diameter will be obtainable with a telescope of one foot aperture in less than a twentieth of a second of time. These pictures, when taken under suitable circumstances, may be grouped so as to produce stereoscopic pictures, which must throw considerable light on the nature of the spots. It appears to me that such results must be of value to science, and that such records of the state of the sun's photosphere, both as regards spots and other changing phenomena, which are obtainable by means of photography are worth collecting and discussing.

Several photographs were handed round to the audience during the reading of the paper.—Professor CHEVALIER and others bore testimony to the value of Mr. De la Rue's observations.—The PRESIDENT said he trusted that the time would come when the transits of stars would be made to register themselves. The means were not wanting; because in America the course of a star across the field of a telescope had traced itself photographically. It would not be difficult to arrange so that this course should refer itself to seconds of time on a transit clock. The image was continuous so long as the light showed itself; but by galvanic connections with the beat of the clock, so that a succession of images would be got, giving a distinct register of time by the star, and thus, to some fraction of a second, it can be fixed when the star passed a given point of view. He wished specially to call attention to one of the photographs—an image with the edge of the sun; and he wished all to observe the rapid degradation of light towards the edge. It was maintained by M. Arago that the light of the sun did not decrease sensibly to the edge; that it was uniform throughout. That was never his (the President's) opinion; and he gave to M. Arago some reasons for differing from him.

PROFESSOR OWEN AND M. DU CHAILLU ON THE GORILLA.

In section D, (Zoology and Botany) Professor OWEN read a paper "On Some Objects of Interest, including new Varieties and Species of Animals brought by M. du Chaillu from the interior of the Gaboon, Equatorial Africa." In the course of a minute anatomical description of the gorilla, he said, the high series of skeletons and skulls of the gorilla have illustrated the most important phases of dentition. The deciduous or milk dentition exhibited by the youngest specimen consists, as in the human child, of—

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2-2 & 1-1 & 2-2 \\ 1-2 & C-1 & M-2 \\ 2-2 & 1-1 & 2-2 \end{array} = 20$$

but an interspace equal to half the breadth of the outer incisor divides that tooth from the canine, and the crown of the canine descends nearly two lines below that of the contiguous milk molar. Professor Owen detailed at length this portion of his subject, pointing out the difference from the dentition of the human child, exhibited by the several specimens. In the latter development of the canines, and in the earlier development of the second molars, of the second dentition, the gorilla differs, like the chimpanzee and orang, from the human order of dental development and succession. An opportunity of observing this order in the lower races of mankind is rare. Professor Owen had availed himself of it in the case of the male and female exhibited in London as specimens of the "dwarf earthmen" from South Africa. He found in their teeth the dentition at the phase indicative of the age of seven years to nine years in the English child. Other indications agreed with this evidence of immaturity. The children belonging to the Bosjesman tribe were attired and exhibited as adults. The paper was listened to with great attention by a crowded audience, and was frequently applauded.

A long discussion followed, in which the question of the relation of the gorilla to man was brought forward.

Professor OWEN, in reply to a question, said that he knew of nothing as yet which explained the peculiarities of the gorillas. What we at present know of them were absolute facts.

A Member inquired what M. du Chaillu had been paid by the British Museum for the specimens he had sent?

Professor OWEN replied that M. du Chaillu had shown no greediness after money, and had met those with whom he had had to deal on the subject in a most handsome, liberal, and gentlemanly manner. (Applause.) We had no evidence as yet of a taller gorilla than one of five feet four inches; and it is as if the body of a giant were placed upon the legs of a dwarf.

M. DU CHAILLU was then introduced to the audience, and said:—

Allow me to thank you for your kindly feeling extended to me everywhere since my arrival in England. I meet with such kindness always that I love your country as much as an Englishman can do. (Applause.) In reply to a question, he said the gorilla was exceedingly strong in the arm, and one broke the ribs of a man of his, whom the creature killed. It frequently with ease broke hard wood branches of two inches in diameter. If it got a man in its arms he did not think he would get away (laughter); and he had no doubt but that its blow would be strong enough easily to break a man's

arm. The gorilla walked with the utmost difficulty, owing to the shortness of its legs.

Dr. LANKESTER said there were many persons who did not hesitate to say that the gorilla was the original of man; and he asked Professor Owen to say what he thought was the gulf which separated man from the gorilla.

Professor OWEN said he had already written on that subject as far as he knew, and now, after having noticed some material points of difference, he went on to say that, besides those he had mentioned, there was the great distinction of speech. The only noise the gorilla had been known to make was a loud shriek. He was quite open to any evidence of that kind which might be vouchsafed to us. All the knowledge we might get on the separating gulf between men and animals would only leave them just where they were; and it would bring upon us a greater responsibility as to its use.

COTTON CULTURE AND SUPPLY.

In section F (Economic Science and Statistics), held in the Free Trade Hall, Lord Monteagle in the chair,

Mr. BAZLEY, M.P., read a paper entitled "A Glance at the Cotton Trade." In it he pointed out the remarkable development of the growth of cotton in America, and its comparative neglect in our own colonies. What the trade wanted from our Government was not the granting of favours, but the removal of obstacles, such, for instance, as the prohibition from obtaining freehold land in India. On the important question of present and future supply, Mr. Bazley said—"During the last year the consumption of cotton in Great Britain was 85 per cent. from the United States, 8 per cent. from other foreign sources, and 7 per cent. from British territory. The present position of the trade is most precarious and dangerous. Existing stocks and prospective supplies of cotton may enable the mills to be worked into the spring of next year, at moderately full time; but, afterwards, unless supplies be received from the United States, independent sources can only furnish the means of keeping the mills at work little more than one day in the week. With the growth of this industry five millions of our population have become directly and indirectly dependent upon it for their subsistence; and the productiveness of their capital and labour, including the raw material, was for the last year nearly eighty million pounds sterling. Of this large value twenty-five millions of cotton manufactures were absorbed in the consumption of the people of the United Kingdom, and there remained for exportation fifty-five millions. The estimated capital engaged in its fixed and floating investments, is two hundred million pounds. Now, when we contemplate the vast interests involved in this surprising trade, seeing that the people employed and connected with it exceed the population of the kingdoms of Belgium, of Holland, and of Portugal; that the national treasury receives from it an amazing sum in aid of the expenses of the State; that a commercial marine of unparalleled magnitude derives support from it; that the comfort and happiness of the labourers employed in it are imperilled by any indications which threaten to disturb its existence and prosperity; and that its suspension, or serious curtailment, would even endanger the general weal; we may well inquire what efforts have been made to sustain the usefulness, prosperity, and permanency of this source of national riches. That the cotton trade should have rested chiefly upon the one supply of the States of America for its very means of existence, every good and every wise man has deplored; but that to produce that supply the portion of the human family which is most defenceless should be held in the degradation of slavery is abhorrent to the feelings of the righteous, of the humane, and of the benevolent. Most effectually to suppress slavery will be to supersede the necessity for the labour of the slave, and if the chiefs of Africa could be induced to cultivate sugar, cotton, and tobacco upon their own soil they need not expel and degrade their labourers. Of the commercial policy of the United States of America censures can scarcely be too severe. In the Northern States protection has prevailed, and the people of the South have been compelled to pay extravagant and monopolist prices for the manufactures produced by their own agricultural labour, and which, in the form of cotton, has been received in this country free from every tax. The North has robbed the South by unjust exactions, and the South has robbed the negro of life and liberty! Why the British manufacturer has tamely submitted to an import tax of 30 per cent. upon cotton goods entering the States of America, whilst the raw cotton, the growth of those States, has been received here free from tax or impost, without making an effort to procure supplies of his raw material from free labour with the right to send free exports in exchange, can only be accounted for by the anxiety to possess an apparent immediate benefit at the cost of advantages more enduring, but which could only be regarded as of prospective, or future possession. Partial and unjust government has at length reaped the fruit of convulsion, and for which unjust policy had sown the seed. The North has taxed for its own protection and advantage the people of the South and their industry; and the South has held in degradation, oppression, and slavery the labourers who have enriched their owners. Mutual wrongs have been committed, and hitherto no just object appears before the world as a cause of the lamentable struggle which is exhausting both of them. But slavery is doomed. A protective system has been fostered in the North, founded very extensively upon the pirated inventions of this country, and by the agency of which our manufactures have been largely excluded from the

markets of the States. Even their very literature has been abstracted from the intellectual faculties of those in their fatherland who have only their cultivated minds and soul-breathing thoughts for their inheritance. In addition to these grave reasons, which mainly affect the morality of the States, this country has been paying a tribute of five million pounds sterling per annum to these States in excess of the price at which cotton could be remuneratively produced and sold. With the convulsion which exists in America, with the adverse commercial policy dominant there, and with the inhuman system of slavery which prevails in the cotton-producing districts, what are the duties which devolve upon our governing and mercantile classes? If by the convulsion of the States we are taught our national, as well as commercial duties, the lesson will be ultimately beneficial.

Mr. Ald. NEILD then read his paper, which was entitled "An account of the prices of printing cloth from 1812 to 1860."

A discussion on the first paper followed, during which the Indian policy of the Government was severely condemned.

CHLOROFORM.

In the sub section devoted to physiology, Dr. Davy presided. The first paper read was by Dr. Charles Kidd, "On chloroform accidents, and some new physiological facts as to their explanation and removal." He submitted that in place of attending solely to the pulse as hitherto, those who administered chloroform should for the future pay equal attention to the respiration of the patient, and in case of accident direct their first attention to it. It had been a long time observed, in France especially, that it was dangerous to administer chloroform where irritable larynx existed, emphysema, or other extensive lung disease. A short discussion ensued, after which a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Kidd for his paper.

MICROSCOPIC SOIREE.

On Thursday evening, a microscopic soirée took place at the Free Trade-hall, which was crowded by a brilliant assemblage of upwards of 2,500 members of the association. In the centre of the hall, extending three parts of the entire length, were ranged two long tables, upon which were displayed about fifty microscopes, of various sizes and powers. Commencing with a microscopic circular of the association for 1861, and a group of portraits of Davy, Wollaston, Faraday, and Dalton, the exhibition entered upon the wide field of animal life. A section of the human brain, strikingly distinct, was followed by a section of the human finger, a tongue of a cat, part of the horn of an Indian ox, &c.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

In section E, on Friday, M. du Chaillu read a paper on the geography and history of Western Equatorial Africa, to a crowded audience, in the Mechanics' Institution. This was the region he had explored during the years 1856, '57, '58, and '59, and was within twenty degrees on either side of the equator, extending to a distance of 400 miles into the interior. Its chief feature to a short distance from the coast was its mountainous appearance. A portion of this country was covered by dense forests, extending to the top of the mountains. The vegetation was very rich, and the trees often of great size. Flowers abounded, and the whole forest presented a scene of the grandest solitude which man ever beheld. North of the equator there were three rivers, the Mini, the Moondab, and the Gaboon, the last named being the best. All of these rose in the range of mountains known as the Sierra-del-Crystal, which is about sixty miles from the coast. Up the Mini and Moondab vessels could ascend but a short distance, but vessels of 100 tons might ascend the Gaboon for about sixty miles. South of the equator were three other rivers, one of which, the Fernando Vas, he thought was destined to become the great highway of equatorial Africa. He only ascended one of these rivers, the trunk stream of the Ogobai, for a short distance, being stopped by the natives. From the Ashire plain he beheld a beautiful range of mountains, running in an easterly direction parallel with the coast. He traversed the range for 150 miles. He took this to be part of a range of mountains which extended nearly across the continent, within two or three degrees of the equator. This was impressed upon him by the natives, and he was led to believe, therefore, that an important mountainous range divided the continent of Africa nearly along the line of the equator, starting from the west from the range which runs along the coast north and south, and terminating in the east, probably in the country south of the mountains of Abyssinia, or perhaps terminating abruptly north of the lake Tanganyika of Captain Burton and Speke, thus corroborating Sir R. Murchison's theory of 1852, and also corroborated by Dr. Livingstone. These mountains and their savage inhabitants he believed to have put a stop to the Mohammedan conquests south of the equator. The rainy season continued near the equator eight or nine months in the year. The natural history of this part of Africa did not include the lion, the rhinoceros, zebra, giraffe, or ostrich, and almost all the species of antelopes, known in other parts of Africa, were not found here. There was no such animal as the horse or camel, the only beasts of burden being men and women. Monkeys abounded everywhere, and there was great variety of insect life, robed in the brightest colours, shining beautifully in the midst of the deep, dark green foliage of the trees and forests. These immense jungles seemed to be admirably adapted for the habitation of those strange creatures called gorillas, and the other apes. The trees bore all kinds of fruits and nuts, which supplied

the great monsters with food in abundance; but should these forests ever disappear before civilisation, the gorilla must disappear for want of sustenance. The paper was listened to with much interest, and a vote of thanks was given to M. de Chailu.

#### STRIKES.

In section F (Economic Science and Statistics) Dr. JOHN WATTS, of Manchester, read a long and elaborate paper on strikes. Dr. Watts's observations went to show that strikes are not only extremely injurious to the parties concerned but to society at large, and his paper contained a calculation upon a strike for five per cent. advance, which showed that if such a strike endured for only a month, it would require three years and one-fifth to make up the loss by that strike; that if it endured twelve and a half months, it would require twenty years at the advanced rate to make up the loss; but that the varying supplies of corn and cotton seemed to insist upon a readjustment in the cotton trade every four years, and that, therefore, a successful strike could, on an average, only affect the rate of wages for two years, which would be equal to and cover a five weeks' loss. Since money invested was worth five per cent., even if a permanent rise for twenty years could be secured, the operatives would lose three years' wages by the loss of interest upon the money they had spent upon procuring that rise. Dr. Watts then gave the following statistics on the loss by unsuccessful strikes.

EXAMPLE OF UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKES, WITH ESTIMATE OF LOSS TO SOCIETY.

Name of Town.	No. of Hands.	Weeks of Strike.	Wages per Week.	Amount of Wages.	Profit at 12½ p. c. on capital.	Subscriptions.	Total Loss.
Preston .....	15,000	38	15s.	437,500	93,841	106,875	628,216
Padiham .....	800	29	—	17,400	3,750	4,350	25,494
Clithero .....	3,000	6	—	13,500	2,925	3,375	19,800
Blackburn & district ..	40,000	3	—	90,000	19,500	22,500	132,000
Ashton and district ..	22,000	6	—	99,000	21,524	24,750	145,274
Colne .....	1,500	50	—	56,250	12,187	14,062	82,499
Bolton .....	12,000	6	—	54,000	16,250	18,500	89,750
				757,650	169,977	189,412	1,117,039
London Builders ..	10,000	26	25s.	325,000	40,625	81,205	446,875
				1,082,650	210,602	270,617	1,563,909

Then, in addition, the colliers who had struck since 1842 had, according to their own showing, spent or lost thereon 250,000*l.*; while the amalgamated engineers, in twenty-six weeks in 1852, spent or lost by their strike 500,000*l.* By these strikes there had been as much money thrown away as would maintain 42,950 persons in perpetuity; and at the present time the loss to society by strikes was in round numbers, one million sterling per annum. The paper was listened to throughout with the greatest attention.

Mr. EDWARD POTTER read a paper "On Co-operation and its Tendencies."

#### THE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

On Friday evening Professor MILLER delivered a discourse on this subject at the Concert-hall. Having given a detailed account of the successive discoveries on this subject, the lecturer proceeded to some experiments. On the table in front of the platform stood an apparatus, consisting mainly of two tubes, the one containing hydrogen, the other nitrogen, both in imponderable quantities. Electric light passed through these tubes gave, in the one case, a vivid red; in the other a brilliant blue. It was also found that if two pieces of wire having on them the least trace of lime, or baryta, or soda, were subjected to the electric spark passing between them, the characteristic spectra of those metals were produced. Nobody up to that time had explained the relation of those different facts with the other. M. Kirchhoff, and simultaneously Mr. Stewart, investigated the nature of radiant heat, the vibration produced by different degrees of temperature; and both concluded that when a substance was heated it gave out a certain set of rays, which, when cold, it absorbed; or *vice versa*. Having exhibited the light of sodium under the two conditions, to show the contrast, next Professor Miller remarked that the black line in the spectrum before them was as the key note to the whole of Kirchhoff's explanation. The light absorbed there was not lost; it was radiated in all directions instead of being cast on the screen. Kirchhoff proved by theoretical deductions that the dark bands in the solar spectrum were the reverse of the bright bands, and found he could reverse the bright bands, not only of sodium, but of lithium, potassium, barium, and strontium, by putting their flames in the course of the sun's rays. Turning to stellar matters, Kirchhoff had said with great probability that the spectra of Fraunhofer were merely the bright lines which we should see if there were not an intensely heated body in the atmosphere of the sun producing these dark lines. Fraunhofer's opinion was that in the luminous atmosphere of the sun, vapours of various metals were present; and that the solid body of the sun behind the luminous atmosphere, emitting rays of all degrees of refrangibility, caused these lines to be observed. Showing then a map of the solar spectrum, Professor Miller said that amongst the lines thus exhibited were a large number corresponding exactly to the lines produced by known metals; and he pointed to and described the drawing of apparatus whereby at once the lines of the solar spectrum could be seen simultaneously and compared with the lines characteristic of mundane metals.

Dr. ROBINSON, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said:—

What a wonderful triumph of human intellect it was even to measure the dimensions of the sun; to pass over that vast field that separated him from us, and to weigh that great orb in the balance and to say that it was of such a specific gravity—what a wonderful triumph it was! By the marvellous power of sight, those powers which linked together for us distant portions of space, it might be conceived that we could pass over that enormous void; but what a triumph it was to say that we could travel there with the understanding—to say that the sun was of such a magnitude, of such gravity, contained such elements, was composed of such substances, and was a part of our system bound to us by a community of elements. (Hear.) They had that night seen exhibited on the screen those luminous bands which indicated that in the atmosphere of the sun there existed the metals magnesium, sodium, chromium, cobalt, and iron. These were the metals which they knew from other facts pervaded the planetary system. They were found on earth in those mysterious strangers which, under the name of aerolites, came down from the planetary space and gave us indications of the common links which bound us together with the other bodies of our system. (Applause.)

#### THE NATIVES OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

In the Geographical Section on Saturday Professor OWEN read a paper "On the Osteology and Dentition of the Natives of the Andaman Islands." The diminutive black aborigines of these islands, not exceeding five feet in stature, have no notion of a Deity, of spiritual beings, or of a future state; both sexes go naked, without any sense of shame. No human beings are lower in the scale of civilisation than the Minicopie of the Andaman Islands, although the accusation of cannibalism against them is unfounded. Their sight far exceeds that of our ordinary Europeans or Hindoos. Their only art consists in spinning ropes and making wicker baskets. Dr. Mouat had recently presented the bones of an adult male Andaman islander to the British Museum, and Professor Owen described them in detail. It had been surmised that they were the descendants of African negroes, or that they were allied to the present inhabitants of the Burman Empire. Their cranial structure exhibited most analogy to the Asiatic races, but not the smallest approach to the gorilla or chimpanzee. In many European types an equal amount of cranial degradation could be observed to that offered by the Minicopie; and the observations of the Professor were chiefly directed against the theory that any general constant laws could be predicated respecting the peculiarities of the skulls of different nations. Had it not been known that the skull under consideration was that of an Andaman savage, the supposition might have been entertained that it belonged to some stunted and diminutive individual of some of the more debased European types.

#### IRON-PLATED SHIPS AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.

In the Mechanical Science section, papers were read and important discussions took place on the present implements of war, such as rifled cannon, elongated projectiles for rifled fire-arms, experiments on targets at Shoeburyness, and our iron-cased ships. Mr. Bateman presided. Those taking part in the discussion were Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. Fairbairn, Dr. Robinson (of Armagh), Sir J. D. Hay, Sir E. Belcher, Captain Blakely, &c.

The first paper read was by Dr. EDDY, on "A Proposal for a class of Gun-boats capable of engaging Armour-plated Ships at Sea."

Captain BLAKELY, R.A., next read a paper entitled "Artillery *versus* Armour."

Mr. FAIRBAIRN, the President of the Association, made some observations on the results of experiments on targets at Shoeburyness.

Those experiments generally indicated that although we had very good iron in this country, yet, from what he could learn of the quality of iron used in other countries, ours was not quite so good. We had iron as good as any other country in the world, but we had not yet arrived at the point of manufacture which should ensure uniformity in the texture of iron, and in the strength of the parts. He believed before long we should arrive at that point. It would be the duty of the committee appointed by Government to watch these experiments to do everything they possibly could to defeat Sir William Armstrong (Hear, hear, and laughter) and prevent him penetrating their plates; and no doubt Sir W. Armstrong would take all possible pains to smash them up as fast as ever he could. From the experiments that had been made, it was found to be necessary, in order to give the greatest possible resistance to shot, not only to put on plates, but to have sufficient resisting power behind to withstand the deflecting of the plates from the velocity of the shot. Where there was a backing of teak or oak, whenever the shot did not go right through the plate was indented into the wood, so as to prove very injurious, by breaking the bolts and attachments. His opinion was the wood was totally unnecessary; that it was better to have iron entirely. With regard to penetration of heavy shot at high velocity, an experiment had been made to ascertain the exact velocity of the shot, and he believed that the velocity of most of them was about 1,100 feet per second. With the target that had been used, and the strongest gun, a 120-pounder, at 800 yards, the shot had never penetrated the plates, but made indentations, and the shot usually slid off at a certain angle, which was nearly always the same. All the plates were laminated. What was required, in order to give the greatest resistance to projectiles of great velocity, would be to have the plates as nearly as possible homogeneous, provided we could obtain toughness, and at the same time strength. If that could be accomplished, so as to render our manufacture complete, and our vessels covered with plates of probably five or six inches, according to the weight and power of the gun, he thought that ultimately they might offer powers of resistance to Sir W. Armstrong, or any other person who manufactured guns, to the power or force of a 300lb. or 400lb. gun. He was strongly of that opinion from the experiments at Shoeburyness, and he believed they would be continued for some time longer, till we arrived at the maximum strength of the plates to give the greatest possible resistance to shot of great weight and at high velocity. He thought it was also very likely that in the course of a few months more we might be able to ascertain what was the best and most accurate system of attaching these plates, and at the same time what were the proper thickness and quality of iron to be employed. (Applause.)

Mr. E. J. REED read a very interesting paper "On the Iron-cased Ships of the British Admiralty." He described the improvements on the Warrior to be made in the six new ships just contracted for. The cost of this new class of ships will exceed that of the Warrior class by some 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*, owing to the increased size. But it will certainly be a noble specimen of a war ship. A vessel built throughout of iron, 400 feet long, and nearly 60 broad, invulnerable from end to end to all shell, and to nearly all shot, armed with an abundance of the most powerful ordnance, with ports 9 feet 6 inches above the water, and steaming at a speed of from 12 to 13 knots an hour, will indeed be a formidable engine of war; and if the present intentions of the Admiralty are carried out, we shall add six such vessels to our navy during the next year or two.

Sir J. DALRYMPLE HAY said, what naval men were most afraid of was, not the solid missiles breaking through the ship's side, but the combustible materials they might convey, and the danger of which would shake the firmest discipline. The Iron-plate Committee could hardly hope to arrive at any mode of excluding altogether the cold shot from penetrating the iron side of a ship, but they did think it possible so to construct and plate a ship as that the hollow projectile impinging on its side should be broken to pieces before penetrating, and thus they would exclude the shells, red-hot shot, or liquid iron, which were the most terrific engines of war.

Sir W. ARMSTRONG said, although it was quite true he was engaged in the construction of a 300-pounder, and the operation had so far been attended with perfect success, still he found it a matter of very considerable difficulty. He entirely concurred with Mr. Fairbairn as to the great desirability of adopting a form of structure for iron-plated ships which should obviate the necessity of using wood. In the construction of these ships we must chiefly keep in view their adaptation for a small number of monster guns. Timber ships to be used against timber ships were very properly armed with a large number of smaller guns; but iron-plated ships to be used against iron-plated ships must be armed with the most powerful guns practicable. There was a feeling among naval men that guns beyond a certain size would be unmanageable; but we must bring in the aid of mechanical powers which we knew to be available in the movement and control of large masses, and not restrict ourselves to the use of hand labour. (Hear, hear.) It would hardly be sufficient, in assailing iron-plated vessels, to punch small holes in their sides by means of projectiles; but what was required was to be able to hurl huge masses, no matter of what form, so as to produce a great effect, and crush in the sides, if possible. This could only be done by guns of the very largest size. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL said there were one or two general considerations on the subject which he thought must clear away a good deal of misunderstanding. The first was, that they should all set out by believing they would never get absolute impenetrability. The whole practical question was contained in this expression of a good sailor, "Whatever you do, keep out the shells." (Hear, hear.) Having been in iron-plated vessels when they were fired at with these projectiles, he was able to say that one could stand behind an iron plate under those circumstances with a wonderful deal of comfort. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) One could be sure of "the shells being kept out."

Sir E. BELCHER, in the course of some remarks on various points of the discussion, disapproved for various reasons of excluding timber altogether from the construction.

Mr. JOHNSON, the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, and other gentlemen afterwards joined in the discussion.

#### TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.

The association having expressed their desire to have the telegraph practically demonstrated at their *soirées*, on Saturday evening the Magnetic and Submarine Telegraph Companies placed at their disposal direct wires from the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, though the different submarine cables belonging to the latter company. In the course of the evening long conversations were kept up with Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Emden, &c. The time being so very limited, it was impossible to correspond with many of the principal cities of Europe who were in direct communication with the office in Threadneedle-street at the time, and anxious to assist in showing the rapid communication. Among these may be cited Madrid, Hamburg, Berlin, Stockholm, &c., also the northerly station at Haparanda.

#### INTERNAL ECONOMY OF WORKHOUSES.

In the Statistical section Miss L. TWINING read a paper which embraced some interesting facts and statistics relative to the internal economy of workhouses, and the claims of the inmates on the kindly consideration and attention of female visitors. She made particular reference to the labours of the Workhouse Visiting Society, in connexion with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, under the presidency of Mr. Cowper, M.P. She urged the publication of more accurate statistics of workhouses, especially as to the causes of mortality, and maintained that a higher moral influence introduced into those public institutions would help to

diminish pauperism, by elevating the inmates, more especially the younger portion.

The President thanked Miss Twining for the paper read, which in some portions was cheered by the audience.

#### PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Mr. F. PURDAY read an elaborate paper on the relative pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland during the ten years ending in 1860. Taking his figures, it appeared that the pauperism had been inversely as the poverty of the three countries—England, the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland, the poorest and least pauperised; Scotland, coming between, but much nearer to England both in wealth and pauperism.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK passed some severe strictures on the Poor Law policy advocated in the *Times*. Mr. SENIOR advocated the principle of out-door relief to elderly people, who, though able to work a little, could not support themselves, and widows and children. The Rev. J. H. RICE observed that the original Poor Law programme was too theoretical, and did not look sufficiently to social necessities and human nature. Mr. BRACEBRIDGE said that there was an important correction to be made to the figures of Mr. Purday, by reference to the fact that a person receiving medical relief in Ireland was not placed on the list of paupers, whereas in England he would be. Professor ROGERS thought that one great cause of the increase of pauperism in England, was the atrocious and wicked law of settlement.

On Monday, there were interesting papers and discussions in the section on Direct and Indirect Taxation; the Income-tax, and the Commercial Treaty with France. In reference to the latter a paper was read from Mr. R. Valpy, of the Board of Trade, furnishing a number of reports from manufacturing districts, all imputing very favourable results to the action of the French treaty.

It was decided that the next meeting of the association should be held at Cambridge.

#### JAMAICA AS A COTTON FIELD.

The following are extracts from letters received by the Jamaica Cotton Company:—

Brougham, Penrith, Sept. 5, 1861.

Dear Mr. Bourne,—I trust you will continue successful in your great cotton undertaking. No friend of the coloured race in the West Indies can avoid feeling much anxiety for the supply by their free labour; and this, during the present unhappy state of affairs in America, becomes peculiarly important for our own manufactures.

Believe me, truly yours,

H. BROUGHAM.

The Rev. John Clarke, of Brown's Town, writes:—"Many thanks for the little books on cotton growing. They have been wonderfully effective. Many of the people are anxious to give the experiment a fair trial, but they cannot get seed, at least not of the best kind. May God, for the sake of the oppressed, bless your effort."

The Rev. Mr. Alloway, of Mandeville, thus writes:—"I received your note respecting the cultivation of cotton, and also a number of small books on the subject, which I lost no time in circulating among our people. The matter took well with them, but a difficulty occurred with regard to seed. I supplied this. After all the attention I have been able to give to the subject, it is my opinion that the supply of cotton must principally depend upon the efforts of the small proprietors, whose wives and children can readily supply the amount of labour required for that purpose without injury to other interests."

Mr. Wilson, botanist at the Jamaica Botanic Gardens, sent out by Sir W. Hooker, writes:—"The cultivation of cotton is one of the best and most profitable that was ever mooted in this country."

Mr. Codrington, the company's agent in Manchioneal, writes:—"The cotton, corn, &c., are coming on beautifully. Some of the cotton that I planted in February is now nine feet high. In this nursery I have planted different sorts, and intend to keep an account of the yield of each sort, to see which gives the most cotton. The forty acres I have planted for you consist of a variety of soils. I wish to see on which it thrives best, what is growing is about 1½ feet high and under, and looks very promising. I am now entering into agreements with people to clear off the land quite clean at 12s. per acre, so that I will only have to dig the holes and plant. The negroes take great interest in it, and I can get any quantity of them to work it with regular payments. The Governor is quite sanguine about it, and has commenced to clear off land on his property next to mine; he is going to put emigrants on it."

Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, writes thus in relation to the fifteen samples of cotton:—

"1, Mount-street, Manchester, Sept. 3, 1861.

Mr. Wm. Mowatt, Coroner of St. David's and a county magistrate, writes from that parish:—"The peasantry are willing to plant, but on a small scale; the coffee-planters are trying to dissuade them that it will not pay; however they only require some one to commence the cultivation for them to go on. I would, however, rent any quantity of land at 5s. the acre to the company. There are many properties in this parish for sale, and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton. Lloyd's, a sugar estate, with 60 head of working horned stock and 15 mules, coppers, &c., would be sold for 2,000l. Many of the settlers attended a missionary meeting at which I was chairman, held at Yallah, on the 2nd of August. I suggested to the speakers to recommend the cultivation of cotton, which was accordingly done, and approved by the people. They are poor, and would be glad to avail themselves of anything likely to pay. There is also a large body of Wesleyans at the 'White Horses' who would be willing to get employment."

"Stephen Bourne, Esq.—Dear Sir—I have examined, as carefully as my time would allow, the fifteen samples of cotton which you have sent to me, and which you state to have been grown in Jamaica. Eight of them I consider to be worth from one shilling to 1s. 6d. per lb.,

and seven of them eightpence halfpenny to ninepence per lb. Having before frequently examined samples which you and others have sent me of cotton grown in Jamaica, and it being uniformly of good quality, and generally very superior, I have no hesitation in certifying that, in my opinion, Jamaica is admirably adapted for growing that particular kind of cotton of which we stand so much in need, and which at present is chiefly got from America. Being anxious to get an abundance of cotton from new countries, I assure you I wish your company every success, which you, as an individual, so much deserve.

Yours very truly,  
" (Signed) THOMAS CLEGG."

Newcastle Chronicle.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, September 11, 1861.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Canadian steamer *Bohemian*, which arrived here this morning, passed the John Bell on the 1st, and the North American on the 5th inst. The *Bohemian* brought 21,500l. in specie.

New York, Aug. 30.

The defeat of Colonel Tyler at Summerville, in Western Virginia, is confirmed. Governor Denison has received the following telegram from General Cox, dated Gauley Bridge, August 29:—"Authentic reports show that fifteen of our men were killed and about forty wounded in the recent fight at Summerville. A large number of the 1st Ohio Regiment were scattered during the fight, and are missing, but it is hoped that most of them will escape."

Despatches from Washington of the 29th inst. state that the enemy are in full possession of Bailey Cross Roads, Missouri, and are bringing up their baggage from Springfield station. The four New York regiments, composing Franklin's brigade, were ordered to advance and marched to within two-and-a-half miles of the cross roads. Several picket skirmishes are reported, in which several were killed on both sides.

A rumour from St. Louis states positively that General McCulloch is marching on Jefferson City with 10,000 men. It is believed that the Union forces are well disposed to repel such an attack as this is represented to be.

Information is received that the Unionists are leaving Harper's Ferry in great numbers.

Advices from Texas state that Fort Staunton has been abandoned, and fired by the Union forces.

The Post-office, in consequence of a violation of the mails, have discontinued the postal service to offices in Kentucky West and Tennessee River.

The Secretary of War has ordered the stoppage of telegraphic despatches to points south of Kentucky.

(Latest by Telegraph to Father Point.)

NEW YORK, August 31.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Missouri. The slaves of insurrectionists in that State are to be freed.

A battle on the Potomac is believed to be imminent. The naval expedition from Fortress Monroe is undoubtedly destined for Cape Hatteras.

According to accounts from New York by the last mail, it seems likely that a Federal force will be landed at some Mexican port to attack the Texas Secessionists on their Southern frontier. Mr. Corwin is alleged to have negotiated a treaty in Mexico to enable this object to be effected.

##### FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

The *Patrie* of this evening contains a despatch from Ragusa, announcing that the Turkish troops have crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

The *Pays* denies the existence of any note of Earl Russell promising Italy the support of England in case of a disagreement with France.

The same paper declares the rumour, which it mentioned yesterday, that a marriage had been arranged between the Prince of Wales and a Danish Princess, to be without any foundation.

##### ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 9.

The French posts in the direction of the Tuscan frontier have been reinforced.

TURIN, Sept. 10.

The *Italia* of to-day says:—"The King will leave on the 14th inst. for Florence, and will open the Exhibition in that city on Sunday next. The Ambassador of Portugal has been invited to follow the King."

It is rumoured that the Minister of the United States, at Brussels, in passing through Turin, addressed a proposal to Garibaldi to take an important command in the Federal army. According to the same rumour Garibaldi has accepted the offer under certain reserves.

The *Opinione* of to-day says:—"The Emperor of Brazil has recognised the kingdom of Italy."

General Moltke is expected here to-morrow on an extraordinary mission from the King of Denmark. Several battalions of the National Guard have been mobilised, in order to relieve the garrisons of various places.

The *Opinione* of to-day replies to the recent articles in the *Constitutionnel* and *Gazzetta di Roma* on the allegations of Baron Ricasoli, and promises to publish to-morrow a document proving the organisation of a central Bourbon committee at Rome. The *Opinione* adds that Bavarians, Spaniards, and Irishmen are among the brigands in Naples. The same paper publishes another article refuting the assertion of the *Patrie* in regard to the attitude of France in Italy. It says an independent policy is a necessity for France and Italy, and will be a guarantee of their alliance. Italy wishes to possess Rome, but it is not necessary to increase the garrison of Rome in order to prevent us from going there. A strong garrison can only be necessary to defend the Pope against his own subjects.

NAPLES, Sept. 9.

The submission of brigand chiefs continues. This evening General Cialdini will give a grand dinner in honour of Admiral Mundy.

Despatches confirm the statement already made of General Cialdini having adopted strategical measures near the confines of the Roman States. He has, in fact, caused all the southern frontier of the Pontifical States to be surrounded by Italian troops, and has thereby stopped all the roads by which the brigands were accustomed to seek refuge on the Roman territory.

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO.

MADRID, SEPT. 9.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day says:—"Spain, in conjunction with England and France, will intervene in Mexico by sending troops into that country from Cuba. The Government has decided upon challenging ample discussion in the Cortes on home and foreign questions, and will modify the law on stamped paper."

#### THE GREAT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

##### VERDICTS OF THE CORONERS' JURIES.

The two important coroners' inquiries which have engrossed so much of public attention lately were both brought to a termination yesterday. The last witness examined at the Kentish-town inquest was Rayner, the signalman. He asserted that the danger signals were up at the time of the accident, and that he did not give the ballast train permission to run out. His evidence, however, was very unsatisfactory, and contradicted in some essential particulars the statement which he had previously made. He stated that he was nineteen years of age, that his wages were fourteen shillings a week, and that he worked fifteen hours and a half one day, and ten hours and a half another, alternately. If these facts are true they are certainly very startling. The jury returned the following special verdict:—

The jury regret that there is no alternative, from the weight of evidence, but to return a verdict of guilty against Rayner, but at the same time they cannot separate without expressing a strong opinion that the directors and managers are much to be censured for not employing more experienced persons to fill such important situations as signalmen, and it is highly improper for a station-master to start any special train either before or after the specified time in his instructions from the secretary of his railway; and the jury are of opinion that when the line is obstructed by shunting or otherwise, it should be blocked by telegraph as well as by out-of-door signals.

A warrant for the apprehension of Rayner was then directed by the Coroner to be issued.

With regard to the Brighton inquest we have first to say that the difficulty between the Coroner and the directors was settled by the production, through Mr. Slight, the secretary, of the documents which that gentleman had been required to produce. The Coroner having summed up with great clearness, the jury returned a special verdict as follows:—

That the persons upon whom the inquest was holden being, on the 25th day of August last, in Clayton tunnel, in the parish of Piecombe, in the county of Sussex, whilst being carried in a train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway from Brighton to London, were run into by a certain locomotive engine, and were thereby mortally injured, of which injuries they died; and that Charles Legg, assistant station master in Brighton, by his negligence and want of common ordinary caution in starting three trains—one at 8.23, one at 8.31, and one at 8.35, in breach of one of the express rules of the company and of the usual practice, did in an essential degree contribute to, and indirectly cause, the deaths of the persons so killed; and that one John Scott, an engine driver, by mistake, but not carelessly, contributed in some degree to the violence of the collision aforesaid by backing the locomotive engine and train known as the Brighton excursion train for a distance of 100 yards at least in the said tunnel; and that by reason of the hurry arising from the arrival in unusually rapid succession at the south end of Clayton tunnel of the three trains mentioned, and the temporary failure of the distance signal to act on the arrival of the first of the said three trains, a mistake or misunderstanding arose, but without negligence, in working the telegraph signals by Henry Kellick and John Brown between the two ends of Clayton tunnel, which also materially contributed to the said collision; and that the system on the 25th of August, and for a considerable time previously thereto, in conducting the traffic of the said railway between Brighton and Haseock's-gate, was defective in not bringing immediately to the knowledge of the traffic manager for the time being such departures as happened from the said rule as to the starting of trains. And the jurors, aforesaid, find that the said Charles Legg did, on the 25th day of August last, at the place aforesaid, feloniously kill and slay the persons upon whom the inquest was holden.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—We are able to contradict, in the most positive manner, the statement made by some of the New York journals, and repeated by some of the correspondents of English newspapers, that Mr. Adams, the United States Minister to this country, had written home, expressing his belief that the British Government would recognise the independence of the rebels, and that it was only a question of time and courtesy.—*Morning Star and Dial*.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern sailed yesterday afternoon per Liverpool for New York, with upwards of 400 passengers and a general cargo.

THE HOLBORN MURDER.—The Coroner's inquiry into the case of wife murder, in Newton-street, Holborn, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner, who has recovered, still persisted in the assertion that his wife committed suicide, having first cut his throat. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat, fresh up to this morning's market was small, and the total number of samples on the stands was very moderate. For both red and white qualities, there was a fair demand, at the advance in the quotations reported on Monday of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. With foreign wheat, we were only moderately supplied, and the trade ruled firm, at fully previous currencies. French buyers operated to a fair extent. Floating cargoes of grain were readily disposed of, at extreme rates. Barley was very firm, and, in some instances, had an upward tendency. All good and fine samples of malt supported previous rates: but inferior parcels were a dull inquiry. The oat trade was firm, and fine qualities—the supply of which was much restricted—were rather dearer. Both beans and peas were in short supply, and they realised former prices. All kinds of flour were in steady request, at extreme rates.

##### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English .....	420	—	1,470	10	650
Irish .....	—	—	—	10	—
Foreign .....	4,060	1,710	—	15,320	19950 brls

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Thos. Roberts."—It does not appear desirable to publish any more letters on this subject. The report of the Poor Clergy Relief Society shows that while they received in the course of the year 2,237l., only 956l. went to the relief of indigent clergymen, the remainder, considerably more than half, having gone in expenses.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

## SUMMARY.

OUR Transatlantic cousins are week by week making the bitter discovery that they cannot have a state of war without its inevitable evils. Journals favouring the Secession cause are summarily seized and suppressed in the North, with the approbation of the public, and some of the conductors of suspected prints are only saved from mob law by the intervention of the police. No one is allowed to leave New York, except for Canada, without a passport; while spies and traitors to the Federal cause, male and female, are being committed to prison. In a word, the ordinary guarantees of the liberty of the subject are suspended, and President Lincoln is for the time as much a Dictator as the Emperor Napoleon.

While the constitution is thus temporarily suspended, the Federal Government is making such gigantic preparations for a renewal of the conflict as scarcely to need the stimulus of New York capitalists. General McClellan is untiring in his efforts to turn out a thoroughly disciplined army in the shortest possible space of time, is working at the forts and entrenchments that will make Washington well-nigh impregnable to the assaults of volunteers, and that throws an air of improbability on the reports of a Confederate movement in advance. "Cannon," it is said, "have become nearly as plentiful as blackberries," and all the matériel that is needed to fit an army for the field is being gathered together with lavish completeness. An additional fleet of 150 vessels will soon be ready to make thoroughly effective the blockade of Southern ports, and a formidable expedition with artillery and four thousand troops has left Fort Monroe for Texas, where the Union element still survives.

Pending the resumption of operations on a large scale in Virginia, the other Border States claim attention. Scarcely has Western Virginia decided, contrary to the wish of the Federal Government, to constitute itself a separate State, than its territory is invaded by the Confederates who have defeated General Tyler, and perhaps opened the way to the recapture of Harper's Ferry. In Kentucky the Secessionists are preparing to take the field, and explode the neutrality policy. Over the vast plains of Missouri the struggle proceeds with desolating but doubtful results. General Fremont has not yet organised his forces, but he has proclaimed martial law and declared the freedom of all slaves belonging to insurgents. Missouri will be one of the great battle-fields of the contending parties. "The struggle," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "is both a State and a national one. It is not only whether Missouri shall be a member of the United States or the Southern Confederacy, but also whether it shall be a Free or Slave State. What must come sooner or later

to Maryland and Virginia if this struggle continues has already reached an issue in Missouri."

What preparations are being made at Richmond to meet the Northern armies, and the fierce Northern spirit that has evoked them, is not known. The successes in Western Virginia and Missouri, and the many prizes captured on the high seas, are proof that the Confederates are not idle. But there are signs of a strong reaction against Secession in North Carolina, and of ominous dissensions among the Confederate leaders. They are split into two sections; Mr. Davis representing one, and Mr. Toombs and Governor Brown, of Georgia, the other. So far has the quarrel proceeded that the latter has sent a message to the State Legislature pointing out the danger which threatens the doctrine of State rights, and declaring that "the great battle of sovereignty which was fought at the revolution has to be fought over again." Governor Brown adds, in view of the efforts now being made at the South, "to destroy State sovereignty and build upon its ruins either a monarchy or a consolidated aristocracy," that this contest may have to be waged immediately. Thus the Secession cause is in peril from the practical application of the very principle on which it is based, and Georgia may possibly assert its right to secede from the Confederation as it has already done from the Federal Union.

The Italian question is still the main feature of continental politics. The *Moniteur*, and the semi-official journals of Paris in its wake, tardily repudiate the French pamphlet on Rome when it has done its work. The latter, indeed, deny with great acrimony the notorious facts relative to Papal complicity in Neapolitan brigandage marshalled in Baron Ricasoli's circular, and letters from Turin state that the Emperor Napoleon will not withdraw his troops from Rome till such time as peace and order are restored in the Southern Kingdom. The Papal Conclave have received such news from Paris as has encouraged them to renew their repressive measures in the city itself and send forth a fresh horde of cut-throats to the frontier. General Cialdini, though he is gradually rallying the population to his support, has been obliged to ask for reinforcements to perfect the task of repressing brigandage, but his bolder attitude has obliged the French Government to declare that they will maintain the neutrality of the Roman territory by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed bands. If, then, the Emperor is faithful to his engagement, the escape of the Papal and Bourbon incendiaries across the frontier will in future be prevented, and brigandage will be extirpated. But the moral effect of the publication of the mysterious pamphlet, however much repudiated, is undoubtedly helping the ultimate solution.

In face of the resolute attitude of the Hungarians and the disaffection of Croatia the Austrian Government is beginning to falter. Perhaps the speech of the Cardinal Primate in defence of the constitution of Hungary may have convinced the German party of the strength and unanimity of their opponents. It seems that one of the Archdukes is to visit that kingdom to ascertain the wishes of the majority of the population. While the comitatus are being dissolved at the Imperial will, and taxes collected by military force, some of the Hungarian leaders are visiting the European capitals to plead their own cause. We trust that M. Deak may come to London, and should like to see him on the same platform face to face with Mr. Roebuck, of whose Imperial flunkeyism even Sheffield is beginning to weary.

The minor external topics of the week include the inauguration of a conciliatory policy by the new Governor of Russian Poland—the annexation of the territory of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, to the British Crown—the departure of a French squadron from Bourbon to Madagascar, to take advantage of the troubles likely to arise from the death of Queen Ranavalona, and perhaps turn to the account of the Catholics the labours of Protestant missionaries—the imminent intervention of France, Spain, and England in Mexican troubles, and the disgraceful trial and conviction of the Rev. J. Long, a Church missionary, for an alleged libel on the indigo-planters of Bengal, which has resulted in his imprisonment for a month and a heavy fine. Mr. Long's offence was simply that he endeavoured to enlighten the British people as to the wrongs inflicted on the ryots by their masters, and a Calcutta tribunal has lent itself to the despicable work of wreaking the spite of baffled planters on a deserving and devoted missionary.

The inquiries into the great railway accidents on the Brighton and Hampstead Junction lines respectively, terminated yesterday. In the first case the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Legg, the station-master at Brighton, for having started the trains with such fatal rapidity the one after the

other. They exonerated Scott, the engine driver, and Kellick and Brown, the signalmen, from blame; and condemned the defective system under which, on the day of the accident and for some time previously, the company's rule with regard to the starting of the trains had not been adhered to. The Kentish-town jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Rayner, the signalman. In addition, they censured the directors and managers for employing such inexperienced persons to fill the offices of signalmen; expressed a strong opinion as to the impropriety of despatching a special train at any other than the specified time, and recommended "that when the line is obstructed by shunting or otherwise, it should be blocked by telegraph as well as by out of door signals." Of course each of the accused will be tried before a regular tribunal, when the evidence will be rigidly sifted. These verdicts and the valuable information elicited during both inquiries will have a salutary influence, and help to pave the way for such a thorough revision of railway arrangements as will prevent future catastrophes. On the Brighton and indeed on other lines the falling off in travelling has been so great as seriously to affect the receipts.

This is the season for autumnal gatherings on every variety of subject. At home the Social Science Congress is succeeded by the meetings of the British Association at Manchester, which, though not yet concluded, have been more than ordinarily interesting. It is unfortunate, however, that so much of the time of the latter should be consumed in dealing with topics already well discussed in the former. On the continent, also, conferences are rising in favour. There has been an assembly of European artists at Antwerp, and the advocates of German unity have held a meeting at Heidelberg. At Geneva, in the venerable building where once the voice of Calvin was heard, the Evangelical Alliance is in session, and is attended by influential representatives from France, Germany, Italy, and England. A meeting which brings together D'Aubigné, Krummacker, Monod, Pressensé, and Baptist Noel could not fail to be interesting and fruitful in results. Amongst the subjects passed in review at Geneva have been the obligations of the Sabbath, the irreligion and immorality of the masses, missions to the heathen, the reformation in Switzerland, the phases of scepticism, religious revivals, and the state of religion in the principal countries of the continent. Though the Conference meets in a state which especially feels the baneful influence of a State-Church, that question, in deference to the members of the Anglican Establishment, is strictly tabooed, and a French speaker who dwelt upon the forbidden theme was promptly called to order. The bitter attacks of the *Record* have not prevented from being present at the Conference M. Pressensé, who delivered an excellent discourse on "religious liberty, the guarantee of the order and the peace of nations." In promoting freedom of conscience on the continent, the Alliance has undoubtedly done good service. From the accounts received, the Conference at Geneva would appear to be the most brilliant and successful of the triennial meetings of the Alliance.

### MRS. BEECHER STOWE ON THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

We have so gratefully eaten of Mrs. Stowe's literary fruits, we have so relished their flavour, we have derived from them so much moral vigour, that we are predisposed to accept with confidence and gratitude anything which comes from her hand. With profoundest attention and respect, therefore, we have read the letter addressed by her to Lord Shaftesbury, the object of which we understand to be to remove misapprehensions which philanthropic and Christian men and women have somehow or other got possessed with concerning the Civil War in America, and thus to re-enlist their sympathies in the cause of the abolition of slavery.

We venture to think that Mrs. Stowe might have produced upon that part of the British population which she most desires to influence, an effect deeper even than that which she doubtless will do, had she started with an admission that an error in judgment on the part of American abolitionists was barely possible. She cannot but be sensible that the views now acted upon by "the Christian men and women of America," not as to the evil and guilt of slavery, but as to the most legitimate means of getting rid of it, are somewhat at variance with a direct and literal interpretation of Gospel precepts, and, indeed, with opinions entertained by many of themselves previously to the awful national crisis which has overtaken them. She has impliedly admitted that the events of the last six months have thrown a new light upon the prac-

tical aspects of the question, even to the eyes of American abolitionists, and that they judge somewhat differently, under the pressure of a "sublime" and "majestic movement," from what they did before it set in. But the hypothesis never seem to have occurred to her mind that the anti-slavery party in the North may have been misled, by the very intensity of their desire to emancipate their coloured brethren, into an approval of methods which cooler reason would find it difficult to justify. Anything resembling fallibility in the decisions of American abolitionists would appear to be impossible to her conception—and hence, resembling all her countrymen in this respect, she starts with the assumption that a difference of opinion between British and American philanthropists and Christians, presupposes that the latter are certainly in the right, and the former, from some cause or other, as certainly astray.

It would have been as well, perhaps, for the object she has in view, if Mrs. Stowe had not succumbed to the habit of her compatriots, of taking offence at our difference of opinion, and charging us with the soreness it occasions in the relations of America to England. We cannot discover either in the course adopted by our Government, or in the genuine expression of public opinion in this country, the least warrant for the complaints so promptly taken up against us—nor the narrowest ground for reading us solemn lectures on our disappointing and heartless behaviour. Mrs. Stowe laments it as a misfortune that we have failed in giving moral support to the cause of abolition precisely at the moment when our moneyed interests appear to be threatened, but she charitably, though with a touch of sarcasm in her tone, repudiates as too monstrous the supposition that we have "suddenly become blinded by interest on a great vital question relating to the cause of universal humanity." We cannot help thinking that, inasmuch as she regards the coincidence, in point of time, between danger to our worldly interests and apparent subsidence of anti-slavery zeal, as our misfortune rather than our fault, it would have been more delicate, not to say more prudent, to have refrained from pointing it out. There is something ungracious in thrusting into notice suspicious appearances merely for the purpose of saying that they cannot correctly represent the reality, and, as Mrs. Stowe writes with intent to explain and conciliate, we cannot but regret this mistimed exemplification of American tartness, as a mistake calculated to damage her object.

The civil war in America is regarded by Mrs. Stowe, by all parties of Abolitionists on the other side of the ocean, "by the Christian men and women of America," as "a great anti-slavery war, not in form, but in fact; not in proclamation, but in the intense conviction and purpose of each of the contending parties, and still more in the inevitable overruling indications of Divine Providence." Mrs. Stowe traces the war distinctly to that "stream of activities that first abolished slavery and the slave-trade in England, and then in the Free States of the North, and that since has been acting with yearly increasing force on the slave institutions of the Southern States." The issue contended for in President Lincoln's election was "no more slave territory,"—practically a sentence of slavery in America to early extinction. So it was plainly understood by the South, who, "finding that they could no longer use the Union for their purposes, resolved to destroy it." True, "the war has not been proclaimed a war for the emancipation of the negro specifically, because the issue transcended the wants of any particular race;" but "though national existence, and not negro emancipation, was the announced battle-cry, yet existence in this case was felt to mean the extinction of slavery."

We have no doubt that the Abolitionists of the North, one and all, have brought themselves to regard the civil war in this light, and we frankly admit that they may refer to not a few indications calculated to bear out their view of the case. We, too, must allow that the struggle of conscience, in the Northern States, against the slavery of the South, sowed the seeds, and proved the occasion, of the present war. We go still further—for we believe that the conflict, terminate how it will, is the forerunner of the certain, and perhaps speedy, extinction of slavery throughout the Western hemisphere. And yet all these concessions fail to throw over the horrid strife an anti-slavery sanction, or to lift it, to any appreciable extent, above the moral standard of international conflicts in general. The fact is that, in this country, and judging only from the facts which have come under our notice, we find it impossible to believe that the meaning or object of the Northern people in their encounter with the South was either the extinction or even the limitation of slavery. All the facts of any significance, prior to the capture of Fort Sumpter, pointed distinctly the other way, and, since the commencement of hostilities,

it is admitted that the Federal authorities have tried their utmost to divest the war of an anti-slavery character. If, in England, we do not take the deep interest expected from us in the success of the North, it is because we are of opinion that the restoration of the Union, so far from facilitating the abolition of slavery, would seriously obstruct it. The sword which has severed the bonds which made the two sections one, delivered the North, as we think, from a cleaving and demoralising curse. On our part, we are astonished at the frantic efforts of the North to reinstate a condition of political affairs which would once more tie the hands of the Government and Legislature on the slavery question, and re-establish that community of interests between the Free and the Slave States, which has confessedly operated so fearfully in corrupting the moral sense, and indurating the conscience, of the Northern people. We can see ample reasons of a merely political character to account for, if not fully to justify, the determination of the Government to vindicate its violated rights—but, we are unable as yet to discern the truth of the assumption that the restoration of things to the *status quo ante bellum* would put Abolitionists on the speediest and surest road to negro emancipation.

Mrs. Stowe quotes, with implied approbation, a lengthy passage from a recent speech of Mr. Wendell Phillips, in which he shows why he, who for fifteen years was a disunionist for the sake of Abolition, has now, with a view to the same object, become an advocate for maintaining the Union, even at the cost of blood. He says, "I myself should have preferred peace and argument, but the twenty millions have chosen otherwise. I have only to accept the Red Sea through which God wills to lead his people, and I rejoice still that Canaan is beyond. *If we are to serve our age, we must serve it in the way it chooses.* When the people, thoroughly awake, and as well taught as the times allow, deliberately choose any honourable way of reaching a point of pressing importance, the duty of an honest man is to aid them all he can in their effort. *Hence I bow to the masses, and welcome emancipation by war.*" We know not what effect these sentiments will produce in the minds of the "Christian men and women in England." For ourselves, we take them to be a daring adoption and paraphrase of the maxim indignantly condemned by the Apostle Paul, "Let us do evil that good may come." The "age" neither makes nor unmakes the immutable principles of right and wrong. The determination of "the masses" may be accepted in policy, but cannot alter in the least the obligations of religion. All the great and beneficial epochs of this world have been brought about, not by working in subjection to "the age," but in opposing God's voice to the voice of the people. Christ himself "came to his own, and his own received him not." But it is superfluous to argue on so plain a point. Mrs. Stowe must forgive the Abolitionists in England for doubting whether a movement justified by such principles can be perfectly wise and good. We do not, in this country, put moral obligations to the vote. We do not even take the will of "the masses" as necessarily indicative of sound policy. And, above all, we are accustomed to consider that the most holy ends, when sought by unjustifiable means, may become the occasion of frightful demoralisation. We may be wrong in our view of the facts of the case; we may have mistaken their political bearing; but we claim to know something about Christian principles, and we certainly cannot recognise as such those avowed by Mr. Wendell Phillips.

#### REVERBERATION OF THE RIFLE CRACK.

LORD PALMERSTON possesses in perfection the knack of raising a hubbub precisely when there seems least occasion for it, and when it is most annoying. During the whole time that he was Foreign Secretary, and throughout both his Premierships, there has been a succession of little uneasinesses in our relations with friendly European powers. We believe he likes the sport of it. He delights in throwing a fly, but without the hook, to draw out shy trout, and he seems to witness with all the glee of a veteran angler a sudden snap made at his artificial bait. To do him justice, we do not believe that he commonly intends to endanger the peace of Europe; for whenever he has carried his sport to the verge of earnest, he mostly contrives to slip aside with a laugh in his sleeve. But there is no man in our day who has kept us and other States so perpetually in a worry. He seems always to have on hand some small affair, mostly of his own making, which threatens to become a serious business; and, whether he intends it or not, he uniformly turns them to account in obtaining from the British public extravagant naval and military estimates.

M. Michel Chevalier, the great political economist of France, the Richard Cobden in that European stronghold of protection, has just called the noble lord to account for a perfectly gratuitous irritant inserted by him in his speech at Dover, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Lord Palmerston, in a laudatory allusion to the volunteer movement, had said, "We cannot attempt to cope with those great States which maintain hundreds of thousands of regular soldiers. We accept with frankness the right hand of friendship wherever it is tendered to us. We do not distrust that right hand because we see the left hand grasping the hilt of the sword. But when that left plainy does so grasp the hilt of the sword, it would be extreme folly in us to throw away our shield of defence." The reference was unmistakable—the sense of the passage, so adroitly put, was that, it is against the warlike preparations of the Emperor Napoleon that we raised up and maintain our 150,000 rifle volunteers. Supposing the fact to be so, and supposing, moreover, that it is perfectly justifiable, there was neither cause nor reason for hurling it just then in the teeth of France. It was one of those gratuitous challenges which cannot be otherwise than offensive. Admit that the Emperor's left hand grasps the hilt of his sword, we must admit also that he does not give us his right hand empty. He who has perilled his own position to initiate freedom of commerce between us and his subjects, and has effectually guaranteed the closest daily intercourse between the people of the two countries, abolishing in our favour the annoyance of passports, has surely given us a reliable pledge that he desires at least to be on friendly terms with us. It may be statesmanlike to hold ourselves prepared to meet any sudden change—but surely it is not statesmanlike to provoke that change by the wanton use of words in the hearing of all Europe which, rigidly interpreted, mean nothing less than this,—"We accept your assurances of amity, but we are not foolish enough to trust them. Strike when and where you will, we shall be ready for you." It was a discourtesy which would not be tolerated in private life, and it was as uncalled for as it was rude and provoking.

To this most senseless challenge, M. Michel Chevalier took an early opportunity of giving an unofficial reply. It may be regarded as the answer of French commerce to British governmental bluster. At a banquet given to the Prefect of the Hérault, M. Chevalier, after indulging in some excusable glorification of the greatness of France, saying that she was honoured and respected abroad, and feared only by those who are the enemies of progress and the adversaries of civilisation, continued—"You have two means equally sure of proving that France occupies this grand position in the world; it is, on the one hand, the admiration and sympathy which she inspires in peoples who hope for a better fate; on the other hand, there are the expressions of hatred and mistrust showered upon her by the favourers of the past, and by men animated by the passions of another age. I regret that recent speeches oblige me to place in the ranks of the latter some of the ministers of a great nation—our nearest neighbour, celebrated for its love of liberty and progress, and to which the Government of the Emperor had made the most honourable advances for both parties, which deserved a better welcome, and a more friendly response." The rebuke administered in the closing part of this sentence was well-timed and dignified, and it seems to have been uttered "more in sorrow than in anger." We have reason to rejoice that M. Chevalier knows how to draw a clear distinction between the Premier and the people of England, and we deeply regret that the sentiments of the British nation should have been conveyed to France in terms which imply unconquerable distrust of her professions and acts of friendship.

But we suspect that M. Chevalier does not thoroughly understand the political idiosyncrasy of Lord Palmerston. He treats the noble lord as though he seriously intended mischief. We who know him better are not of that opinion. We are doubtful, indeed, whether he meant his speech for the Emperor or for the British public—whether he intended to cry to the former "Hands off," or to suggest to the latter "more supplies." We are not sure, indeed, that he meant anything beyond giving to the Volunteers a passing sniff of their own importance. Lord Palmerston is not a man "animated by the passions of another age." He is a Conservative, it is true, when left in *equilibrium*. In a state of rest he naturally gravitates to Toryism. But "passions" imply earnestness, and he has none. He can sympathise with Liberalism in Italy, as readily as with absolutism in Austria. He was as ready to recognise and applaud the *coup d'état* which upset Constitutionalism in France, as now, for some reason or other, he is to twit the Emperor with his

warlike designs. He is the most consummate political acrobat of the age, and prides himself in walking with ease along narrow lines upon which no one else would venture. But it is a matter of indifference to him whether he balances himself on the left foot or on the right, for he believes he can do either with safety and with grace. We do not, in this country, take him to be serious when he most seems so—we regard his exploits as we do those of Blondin, and marvel that such dexterity should not be turned to better account. We wish he were better understood, and more correctly appreciated by foreign nations—but, after all, our chief regret is that a man so devoid of serious purpose should hold in his hands the weightiest interests of this country, and that the conduct of politics under his guidance so closely resembles a dance upon the tight rope.

#### SCIENCE IN SESSION.

THE votaries of science have held high carnival at Manchester during the past week, and have been fitly presided over by Mr. Fairbairn, whose life has been spent in reducing to practical use the theories and discoveries of philosophers. His weighty discourse on opening the session of the British Association was perhaps the most triumphant if not the most eloquent vindication of the labours of that body, and the study of scientific subjects, that has ever been delivered. The "peripatetic savans" of the Association, as they have been irreverently called, have been welcomed with hearty and appreciative cordiality by the capital of the cotton district. It would have been ungrateful in Manchester to have acted otherwise. Her greatness and the gigantic development of her staple industry, as described by Mr. Bazley, are even more to be traced to the successive discoveries of scientific thinkers than to the enterprise of her merchant princes. No one could more appropriately proclaim the *entente cordiale* between the men of thought and the men of action than the President, in whose person the characteristics of the philosopher and practical man are so felicitously harmonised.

Mr. Fairbairn's address was the record of a wonderful but peaceful revolution, which is suggested by his statement that not more than a hundred years ago the only means for the conveyance of inland merchandise were the pack-horses and waggons on the then imperfect highways. He drew a vivid picture of the wonders that steam has wrought in the social condition and industry of the people. The steam engine which now rules our manufacturing industry is achieving triumphs almost as great in connexion with agriculture—superseding manual labour and enabling us to obtain with more certainty the products of our soil. Never, perhaps, has a harvest in this country been so quickly gathered in as during the present year—a result owing chiefly to the extensive use of machinery. "The steam-engine," said the President, "furnishes in war the means of aggression, as in peace it affords the bonds of conciliation, and, in fact, places within reach a power which, properly applied, produces harmony and good-will among men, and leads to the happiest results in every condition of human existence." Looking at the present state of the world, at international relationships, at the attention given to the manufacture of deadly artillery by the most civilized nations, Mr. Fairbairn, we think, labours under some confusion of ideas in monopolising for the steam-engine the credit of producing harmony and good-will among men. The President spoke of some of the recent discoveries in physical astronomy and magnetism, which are unfolding some of the mysteries of our planetary system, and especially the composition of its great central luminary; gave it as his deliberate judgment, that iron must eventually supersede wood in every form of naval architecture; and in proof of the advance in mechanical science referred to, the automaton or self-acting machine tool, which is able to imitate every operation of the human hand. What is being performed by the telegraph, how greatly the manufacture of iron has been improved, and the recent triumphs of engineering science, were stated with a precision and force which practical experience could alone supply. As one of the most striking illustrations of theory reduced to practice it was mentioned that the discoveries of modern chemistry will probably in a few years render this country independent of the world for dye stuffs; and that it is more than probably that England, instead of drawing her dye stuffs from foreign countries, may herself become the centre from which all the world will be supplied. In this way Mr. Fairbairn has done good service to the cause alike of science and industry by registering our progress up to the present time.

The topics discussed at the sectional meetings have been multifarious and in some cases novel.

The cotton trade, the commercial treaty with France, the deleterious influence of strikes, the comparative pauperism of the three divisions of Great Britain, rival theories of taxation, and the improvements in implements of war, have been among the most familiar. The gorilla controversy has been revived in a mild form at Manchester, where, however, M. du Chaillu has been very cordially received; and the discussions on the subject have drawn from Professor Owen an emphatic judgment that an impassable gulf still separates man from the lower animals. To the gorilla inquiry, "Am I not a man and a brother?" this distinguished naturalist replies with a prompt "No."

The meeting of the Association at Manchester will be memorable for the revelations there disclosed of the progress of astronomical discovery, or rather of the application of the arts in unfolding the wonders of the heavens. If the philosopher is still baffled by the eccentric action of comets he can photograph the solar spots and the "red flames" seen in an eclipse. The Astronomer Royal proposes that the transit of the stars should actually be made to register themselves. But science with greater audacity has taken the sunbeam, weighed and analysed it, and discovered that the atmosphere of the sun contains elements common to ourselves. The *savant* is able with the mind's eye to see that in this far distant centre of our solar system are, in some form, various metals that are familiar to ourselves. This discovery is certainly the romance of science. But our pride in the grasp of human intellect is somewhat humbled when we reflect that this far-reaching power is baffled by some of the most vulgar mysteries around us. The faculties which can penetrate the atmosphere of the sun are at a loss in attempting to account for the potato disease.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The advices from New York come down to Aug. 28th.

##### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A thorough examination of the Potomac has been made, by order of the Navy Department. No signs of a hostile force have been found.

There were, according to Washington letters of the 27th, indications of a general advance of the rebel army, and it was dexterously seizing many unoccupied points that would be of great importance in the event of an attack. A large force had been thrown forward to Bailey's Crossroads, where they are making a strong intrenched position. At Vienna they had assembled in some force, and Federal scouts reported a large body at Falls Church.

An important expedition, under the command of General Butler, left Fortress Monroe on the 26th instant. It consisted of the frigates *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, the war-sloop *Pawnee*, and the gunboats *Monticello* and *Harriet Lane*, two propellers, and numerous small craft. The vessels carry one hundred guns and four thousand men. Their destination is not known.

It is reported from Western Virginia that a portion of the Federal force, under General Tyler, had been surrounded and badly defeated at Summersville by the Confederates, under General Floyd.

It is also reported that the Confederates in North-Eastern Missouri are retreating out of Missouri, and that the Federals have left Athens in pursuit.

A grand review of the army of the Potomac by General McClellan took place at Washington on the 21st August, at which President Lincoln and the leading members of the cabinet were present. General McClellan had reviewed in detail every brigade of troops in the neighbourhood of the capital. The Federal army will be uniformed in blue.

Fort Fillmore (Texas) has surrendered to the Southern troops.

A deputation of New York and Boston bankers has left for Washington, in order to urge upon President Lincoln a vigorous prosecution of the war.

A mutiny had occurred in the 21st Buffalo Regiment, and forty of the men had been imprisoned in Fort Tortugas. Symptoms of insubordination had exhibited themselves in the New York 12th and 31st Regiments.

Not over half of the 25,000 additional volunteers called for by the recent proclamation of the Governor of New York State have as yet enlisted.

Several soldiers claimed by Lord Lyons had been discharged from the army.

##### MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

From north-east Missouri we learn that General Green, with 1,200 Confederates, was fast moving towards the Missouri river, pursued by General Hurlbut and Colonel Moore. From Rolla we learn that an attack is reported to have been made on Montgomery's force at Fort Scott, and that the Confederates were repulsed. A deserter from New Madrid reported General Pillow's force at 20,000, much demoralised. Jefferson Thompson had 8,000 at Benton, General Hunter 800 at Charleston. Masked batteries were being built by the Confederates along the river bank. The Confederates

at Cedar Creek were reported at 1,500. Mr. Gamble, Provisional Governor of Missouri, had issued a proclamation, calling out 42,000 of the State militia.

According to advices from St. Louis, General McCulloch, with a body of Confederate cavalry 1,000 strong, pursued General Siegel a few days after the battle of Springfield, but after one day's march, learning that General Siegel had been reinforced, he gave up pursuit and went towards Jefferson city. About 16,000 of General McCulloch's men had left for the North.

General Price's official report of the battle near Springfield says that the Missouri forces in that engagement numbered 5,221, of which 153 were killed and 517 wounded. General Pierce makes no mention of General McCulloch's forces in the battle. The actual loss of the Union forces in the late battle amounted to 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing—a very heavy loss, considering that there were not more than 8,000 men at the utmost in the action on the side of the Federal Government.

##### RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The *New York Tribune* publishes the following special despatch from Washington:—

Mr. Adams, Minister of St. James's, writes that in the British mind the independence of the rebels is fully admitted as a military and political necessity; that their acknowledgment by England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy; that, while Britain is impatient to get cotton from the South in exchange for manufactured goods, she is anxious not to lose Northern markets, and is unwilling to part with her hope of breaking down the Morrill Tariff, by the same means with which she chained the North with the Walker Tariff; and that two or three more successes like that of Bull's Run would entitle the slaveocracy to immediate recognition.

##### RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.—ARRESTS.

The *New York Herald* of the 23rd ult. says:—The Government has inaugurated a vigorous crusade against Northern journals whose articles favour the treasonable practices of the Southern rebels. The *New York Daily News* was seized by the United States Marshal in Philadelphia yesterday, and its transit to the South and West totally cut off. The same official also took possession of the office of the *Christian Observer*, which has been deprecating what it calls the present "unholy war." The authorities at the South appear to be exercising a like supervision over those Northern papers which do not represent the views of the rebels. A committee is established at Nashville, Tennessee, which takes hold of bundles of all Northern papers and prohibits their going further South, unless the tone of their articles and news suits their peculiar ideas.

The Federal Government has interdicted three New York journals from passing through the post. Even the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a paper on moderate principles, had come under the ban.

It has been decided to prohibit the carriage of correspondence from Confederate States by express companies.

Mr. Berrett, Mayor of Washington, had been sent to Fort Lafayette for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. D. C. Lowber, of New Orleans, a bearer of despatches from President Davis, had been arrested on his way to embark for England. Mrs. Phillips, wife of a Washington counsellor, had been arrested on a charge of holding treasonable communication with the enemy. Two other ladies have been arrested at Washington, as Confederate spies. A lady spy, of some literary notoriety, Miss Windle, was arrested at Alexandria on the 22nd ult., and taken to Washington for safe keeping. She openly avowed her correspondence with the rebel leaders.

The Federal Government has appointed an agent at New York to deliver passports to travellers leaving the United States. Passports for travellers between Canada and the United States are not, however, needed.

Passes have been refused to the representatives of the press, and they are consequently, unable to visit the camps on the Potomac.

##### THE BLOCKADE.

The privateer *Sumpter* is still at liberty. A Curaçoa letter, dated August 7, states that she captured the schooner *Abbey Bradford*, and the barque *Joseph Maxwell*, off Lagunayara.

The Confederate privateers were becoming venturesome. A schooner which had arrived at Boston from a port in Maine reported having been overhauled by a privateer only twenty miles north-east of Cape St. Ann. She was a clipper-schooner of about 104 tons, named the *Freely*, from Charleston, South Carolina, and showing about forty men on deck.

As illustrative of the inefficiency of the blockade, a Boston paper publishes the following items:—

The schooner *Albion*, from Wilmington, with a cargo of rice and naval stores, arrived at Cardenas, August 1, and reports no blockade of that port on her departure. The schooner *Adeline*, from Savannah, with rice and naval stores, arrived at Havannah, August 3, and reports no blocking vessel off that port when she left it.

The British ship *Roman Tree*, from Calcutta, with a full cargo of gunny cloth and saltpetre, for New Orleans, arrived at Havannah, August 5, having been ordered off by a blocking vessel at the mouth of the Mississippi, and will discharge in deposit at Havannah.

The schooner *Major Barbour*, from New Orleans, with a full cargo of cotton, arrived at Havannah, August 8; reports no blockading vessel in sight on her departure.

The schooner *Prince of Wales*, from Newbern, with rice and naval stores, arrived at Havannah, August 11, and reports no blockade.

Advices from New York state that 150 additional

vessels were in preparation to be put upon the blockade.

#### WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The State Convention at Wheeling, Virginia, for the division of Virginia and the formation of a new State under the name of Kanawha, has passed an ordinance organising the new State under that name by a vote of 48 to 27. Strenuous opposition to the movement was made by the minority, but it was overruled. The step thus taken is said to be clearly in violation of the Constitution, and is regretted by the administration. Mr. Bates, the attorney-general at Washington, has written a letter to a prominent member of the convention, in which he expresses his regret that this movement should have been initiated, and calls it "an original independent act of revolution."

#### THE SLAVE STATES.

The reports from Kentucky exhibit symptoms of an impending civil war in the State. It is reported that the Federal Government will no longer allow Kentucky to maintain a neutral position.

It was said that Beauregard had been reinforced by 15,000 or 20,000 men since the battle of Bull's Run.

The *Boston Traveller* has a letter from Salisbury, North Carolina, which states that four members to the United States Congress have been elected in that State. The writer says that the people of North Carolina are fast throwing off the secession yoke, and that there is a Union league throughout the State which embraces many thousands of men, and to them is attributed the reaction which is now taking place.

The *New Orleans Picayune*, of August 5, states that the city of Galveston, Texas, had been bombarded by the United States war vessels South Carolina and Dart. The city was shelled for half-an-hour, doing much damage; the batteries on shore responded, and are supposed to have done some hurt to the South Carolina.

The Confederate Congress has forbidden the overland exportation of sugar, rice, molasses, and syrups.

The *New York Times* states that rumours are current of dissension among the Confederate leaders at Richmond on the State question.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *New York Herald* suggests that all correspondents of English journals should be expelled from the United States during the present war.

A despatch, dated Washington, the 22nd, states that a slave insurrection had occurred in Orange County, Virginia, instigated by a negro preacher. Several negroes were hung.

The United States Government have discontinued the subsidy to the Vanderbilt steamers with the Pacific, and in lieu thereof have established a pony express to California, across the Rocky Mountains.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* states that Mrs. Edwin James has had the misfortune to be robbed of her jewellery, valued at 1,400*l.*, at the hotel at Long Branch, a fashionable watering-place in the neighbourhood of New York, where Mr. and Mrs. Edwin James have been sojourning since their arrival in America.

The opinions of the English press form the leading topics of discussion in the New York journals.

The Wheeling Convention has passed an ordinance for the division of Virginia, and the establishment of a new State, to be called Kanawha.

#### FRANCE.

##### THE MONITEUR AND THE PAMPHLET ON ROME.

The *Moniteur* of Friday says:—"Several foreign journals make comments upon the pamphlet, 'The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy,' which are void of all foundation, and to which the Government opposes a formal denial."

Many conjectures are now again set afloat touching the authorship of the pamphlet. One is, that it had at least the inspiration of Count Vimercati, one of the most active agents of the Cabinet of Turin; that its sentiments are favoured and shared by Count Arose, and are therefore conjectured not to be very unacceptable to the Emperor of the French. A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* states that the late pamphlet is the production of two French writers—M. Lavarenne, devoted to the cause of Italy, and M. Leonce Dupont, formerly editor of the *Précurseur* of Antwerp.

A change has come over the spirit of the semi-official journals. Both the *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie* are wrath with Ricasoli, and the first, which a few days ago was kind to the circular, declares now "that the Pontifical Court is innocent of all the charges brought against it by Ricasoli," while the second has a long story about the double mission of France, with no end of complicated, vague phraseology. The *Opinion Nationale*, in speaking of this article, suggests to the officious papers to imitate the *Moniteur*, which says nothing, and then people may imagine there is something behind it. Silence may fatigue patience, but does not irritate common sense. Or, if they are not allowed to be silent, the *Opinion Nationale* suggests something less threadbare than the famous conciliation of temporal power and the independence and unity of Italy. The conclusion is as follows:—

Raise whatever questions you like; ask for the Island of Sardinia, or even Sicily, as the price of our services; ask a ransom from Italy; invent what you please,—the field of impossibilities and absurdities is open to you; but don't try any longer to reconcile the Chouans with the Convention, the unity of Italy with the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, the middle ages with the 19th century. It is twelve years that this play is on the repertoire; both actors and spectators are worn out by

enueu. For pity's sake let us hear something else, and remember, if it is permitted to hoax the public for a year, this latter always gives it to you back in the end.

Careless of the satire of the *Opinion*, the semi-official journals return to the subject. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its secretary, M. Boniface, explains the mission assumed by the French authorities in the Papal States, which, it says, is to make respected the integrity of the territory of the Holy See, and to maintain the neutrality of that territory by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band. The *Patrie* of Monday also has the following curious statement:—"We are authorised to declare that all the Powers, without exception, have acknowledged the truth of the allegation made by the Roman Government in protesting against the assertions contained in the last circular note of Baron Ricasoli."

The Duke de Montebello, the new French Ambassador to Constantinople, writes home, according to *Bullier's Correspondence*, that the relations between France and England are most friendly, but that he regrets to find that English influence is on the increase in Turkey.

The same correspondence endorses the rumour of a double matrimonial alliance between Italy and Portugal. Victor Emmanuel, it is said, will marry Donna Maria Antonia, the King of Portugal's sister, while Don Pedro will take for a wife the King of Italy's second daughter, and will thus become the son-in-law of his brother-in-law.

The *Pays* announces that an increase in the artillery and the marine will shortly take place.

The Paris papers assert that an interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor will take place at Compiègne on the 2nd October next.

At the banquet given at Montpellier by the Prefect of the Department of Hérault, on the occasion of the sitting of the Conseil-Général, M. Michel Chevalier delivered a speech, of which the following is a summary:—"France is honoured and respected abroad. She is only feared by the enemies of progress and the adversaries of civilisation. France is considered in the world as the principal representative and the principal champion of social and political progress. She inspires admiration and sympathy in the peoples who hope for a happier destiny, and receives marks of the hatred and distrust of the men animated by the passions of another age." M. Chevalier also said:—"I regret that speeches recently delivered oblige me to range on the side of the latter some Ministers of a great nation, our nearest ally, and renowned for its love of liberty and progress, towards which the Emperor has loyally made advances honourable to both parties, and which merited a better welcome and a more sympathetic response."

#### ITALY.

##### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The *Times* Turin correspondent writes on the 4th instant:—

The French pamphlet, *L'Empereur, Rome, et le Roi d'Italie*, created no sensation here. The Italian rulers were well aware that no official importance could be attached to this sympathising publication; they begin to think that public opinion is as openly favourable to their cause in France as it is in England, and they are at a loss to understand what hidden force withstands all the pressure that is made upon the Emperor Napoleon to give the Roman question what now would seem to be the only possible solution. It is very certain, however, that up to this time no motive for hope has been held out to King Victor Emmanuel's advisers. Whatever newspapers and the telegraph may say to the contrary, I have reason to feel assured that no step has been taken, not only towards the removal of the French garrison from Rome, but even towards an intimation to the Pope that he will be left to his fate and must prepare to come to terms with his Italian neighbours or his own Roman people; or even towards a repression of the brigandage of which the Pope is the open instigator, and the French generals and diplomatists the unconcerned spectators, if not the active abettors.

The same authority, writing on the 5th, says:—

The private communications we receive from Paris are by no means the most cheering. France, we are told by a very zealous friend of the Italian cause,

Asks one more effort of the Italians—a sublime, supreme effort. She wishes that King Victor Emmanuel's Government should develop sufficient strength to overcome the immense obstacles still rising against the achievement of Italian unity. Be it from reasons of internal policy, or out of consideration for the clerical and Legitimist parties in France, it is certain that the Emperor is unwilling to lay hand to the solution of the Roman question till such time as full peace and order be restored to the south of the peninsula.

It is, therefore, in consequence of a deliberate resolution of the Emperor Napoleon that Italy is made to go through the fiery ordeal of Neapolitan brigandage.

It is added that Baron Ricasoli's note has been visited with the frowns of Imperial displeasure.

That circular was, I am in a position to assure you, never meant for publication; it was intended as a piece of private instruction to the Italian agents in general, and to the Commendatore Nigra in particular; it was smuggled out of official hands; it was given out in print that men in power in Paris might have a good pretext to look upon it as an act of deliberate provocation to snub and browbeat its author. No doubt the position of the Italian Minister since the publication of that circular has been made extremely awkward and painful.

##### THE AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.

The *Opinion* of Turin states that five regiments more of troops have been sent to the Neapolitan provinces, but only to replace certain other regiments that have been doing duty up to this time. As for brigandage, it says that it is now concentrated in a very small number of localities, and is sure to be extirpated in a very short time. The brigands, now pent up in the fastnesses of the mountains, which

are nearly inaccessible, will soon, it declares, fall by degrees into the hands of justice either from want or food or by force.

The *Italie* of the 5th says:—"The news from Naples shows that tranquillity is being rapidly re-established. A letter which we have just received gives us the most satisfactory accounts of that city and of the provinces. In a very short time brigandage will have ceased without anyone being able to say exactly how or at what time. This is what takes place in wars of this kind in which a campaign is not brought to an end by a great day."

Nevertheless, the reports of brigandage and military cruelty in suppressing them, in the correspondence to the English papers, are little less gloomy than they were, but it is said that more confidence is felt in the Government. Cialdini does all in his power to conciliate the "Actionist" (or Garibaldian) party, as it is called, and with great success. Stories are still told of the vindictive acts of some of the Italian commanders. A horde of brigands, it is said, were burnt out of a forest near Monteverde. Three thousand trees were set on fire, and not one of the band escaped the fire, or the sword, or arrest. This is bloody work, but the accounts are not very authentic. But there is no doubt that terrible and barbarous hostilities are still going on.

A rumour is very strongly urged in certain Italian papers that General Cialdini has demanded and received reinforcements from the Italian Government, and has avowed his determination to pursue the brigands across the Roman frontier, and even, if necessary, into Rome itself.

The national fête at Naples on Saturday was a splendid affair. Great numbers of citizens were present. The city was illuminated, and universal joy prevailed. Cheers were given for the King and for Garibaldi. Perfect order prevailed.

The *Popolo d'Italia* publishes a letter from the general commanding at Castellamare, which confirms that the disembarkation of the English took place solely for the purpose of drill, and had no political motives.

Letters from Turin state that Baron Ricasoli is about to divide the Ministry of the Interior into three general directions—one for the administration, properly so called; the second for political affairs; and the third for the police.

The *Italie*, of Turin, announces that Marquis Trecchi has returned from Caprera.

The *Official Gazette* contains the nominations of General Della Rovere as Minister of War, and General Pettinengo as Lieutenant of Sicily.

A grand Italian exhibition is about to open at Florence. According to the *Nazione*, the number of exhibitors exceeds 6,000.

A despatch from Messina says:—"The meeting of Theologians at Palermo has terminated. It has adopted a resolution, declaring the temporal power of the Pope to be incompatible with, and contrary to, the mission of the Catholic Church."

It is reported in the Brussels papers that a note has been addressed by Earl Russell to Sir James Hudson, offering the strongest moral support of the British Government to Baron Ricasoli in the event of a pressure being put on him from Paris on the Roman question.

Count Arose, says the *Paris Patrie*, declines accepting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, preferring to remain Vice-President of the Senate. On his formal refusal, it will be offered to General Durando, ambassador at Constantinople, but now at Turin on leave of absence, and there is reason to believe that this last combination will take place. It is elsewhere stated that Baron Ricasoli, who unites this office provisionally with that of the Interior, will retain it until the next session of the Chambers, or in other words to the month of November.

#### ROME.

##### THE POPE AND BARON RICASOLI.

The official *Giornale di Roma* of Saturday, in its official part, declares the passage relative to Rome in Baron Ricasoli's note to be calumnious, and that it is unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See to make any reply demonstrating the falsity of the assertions contained therein. The *Giornale di Roma* continues:—"The Pontifical Government has made an appeal to the representatives of the foreign powers at Rome and to the loyalty of the French army, to testify to the falsity of the insinuations contained in Baron Ricasoli's note."

General Goyon has given orders that any attempt at invasion by the Piedmontese of the localities occupied by the French troops shall be repulsed by force.

It is said that the French commissariat at Rome has just made a new contract for six months' provisions. The *Patrie* announces the arrival at Civita Vecchia of the steam frigate *Cacique* from Toulon with 900 soldiers on board. The *Cacique* had also many articles on board required by the French authorities at Rome in consequence of the prolongation, still for a long time to come, of our occupation.

The *Daily News* publishes a long letter from its correspondent at Rome, dated August 25th. He says that on the preceding Friday night a secret congregation of the Cardinals sat in close deliberation, which lasted till 1 o'clock a.m., and that the Pope was for several hours closeted with Cardinal Antonelli. The cause of this hasty conclave is said to have been a despatch from Monsignor Nardi at Paris, received that morning, representing the situation of the Papal interest at the Imperial court. The nature of this message was not known, but its effects were within the next few days a fierce renewal of that pernicious bustle, on the part both of

the Pontifical "sbirri" and of the Bourbon recruiting agents, which had raged somewhat less in the late very hot weather, for a week or two before.

Fresh razzias have been made against the known Liberals and Nationalists of Rome; several of whom, apprised betimes of the order to arrest them, have fled to various places of hiding. Six or seven persons at Civita Vecchia, who were politically offensive to the Pope's Government, were arrested, I hear, yesterday evening, as well as one of the railway clerks. I rather think he was the station-master at Palo, half way between Civita Vecchia and Rome. The directors of that line, which belongs to Salamanca's foreign company, had been enjoined to dismiss a long list of their employees, on the ground of their being hostile to the sovereignty of Pius IX. This demand was not complied with. The secretary general of this company, a Sicilian, has just been expelled from Rome. The great industrial school of San Michele, in the Trastevere quarter, has been finally shut up, and is to be converted into a prison. Nearly 300 boys, the children of poor families, in the lower middle class, used to be trained to earn their own livelihood as artisans, or, in case they showed any talent, as artists, in this great establishment, which in a measure defrayed its expenses by their work. Since Monsignor Milella has been placed over it, the whole institution has gone to rack and ruin; the boys having revolted, fought the other day with their masters, one of whom, a priest, stabbed at his young scholars with a knife. They are now turned out, to make room, perhaps, for those incarcerated Romans whose crime is that of being Italians in Papal Rome. The Pontifical authorities, both civil and military, exert themselves more than ever, and with less attempt at secrecy, to forward the legitimist and Bourbonist expeditions against the neighbouring provinces. I mentioned that about two hundred of those sanguinary bullies, who are hired by the reactionary partisans to disturb the borders of the Italian kingdom, had been led out of Rome in small parties by the Porto del Popolo, in the opposite direction to that of Naples, and apparently with a view to making some incursions into Umbria. A detachment of the Royal Italian troops, however, was at Poggio Mirteto, quite ready to meet them, so that when they had gone up the right bank of the Tiber as far as Scorrano they crossed over and returned to this city by another gate. To deceive the country people, they had changed their clothes while on their road through the Campagna, and put on the red flannel shirts of the Italian volunteers. An assortment of various sham uniforms, to disguise the bands of men employed on different services, has lately been procured from the Jewish dealers in the Ghetto here; and I am told that only last several scores of the Bourbonist recruits were bidden to assemble near the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, to be fitted with this false martial attire.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

On Sunday the Emperor received the deputation bearing the address of the Lower House of the Reichsrath. His Majesty said in his reply:—

The address to which I have just listened strengthens my glad conviction that you place confidence in me, who myself am faithful to the Constitution.

The Lower House, in entirely adopting my principle, that the provinces should possess legal autonomy, but that they should be bound together in a natural unity, has likewise conceived that such an autonomy shall only be limited by a conscientious fulfilment of the common duties towards a powerful integral monarchy.

To carry out these principles against those who do not respect them, is certainly a necessity which I hope, however, to confine within the narrowest possible limits.

The result will prove the overpowering might of the truth and justice of the principle which I have stated.

In conclusion, the Emperor thanked the deputation for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has rejected the Government bill for the reform of the administration of justice.

The Paris journals publish a despatch from Vienna, stating that the Archduke Regnier has accepted the mission of going through Hungary in order to communicate to the Emperor the wishes of the majority of the population.

The Cologne Gazette says the Austrian Government is about to sell a considerable number of draught horses belonging to the army of Italy. Furloughs are also being granted to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The Royal Commissioner has been authorised by the Hungarian Chancellor to appoint and to dismiss municipal functionaries; to himself assume the administration of the comitat and the city of Pesth, in case of need; and to employ military force if necessary. The Hungarian Chancellor declares at the same time, however, that the Emperor has no intention of suspending the constitutional institutions.

The committees of eight comitats, as well as the municipality of Pesth, have been dissolved by order of the Government.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary delivered an address to the Comitatus of Gran, in which he declared that the Hungarian Diet had evinced the best disposition within the limits of their autonomy; but that in Vienna there had been established, without the participation of the legislative power of Hungary, and in evasion of its rights, an Imperial institution which Hungary could neither accept nor recognise as legal without sacrificing her most important fundamental rights and the independence which had been guaranteed to her. The Prince-Primate, however, expressed his hope that the labours of the Diet had not been wholly useless, since Hungary had found defenders even where she was not represented—in the Council of the Empire. He expressed, finally, his confidence in the paternal intentions of the Emperor, "who could not desire the complete suppression of the constitution." The Cardinal has gone to Vienna.

The popular feeling in Croatia is setting strongly against Austria. The Vice-Ban Jellachich has said in the Croatian Diet that he would prefer the rule of

a barbarous power like Turkey to the civilised despotism of Austria. For this speech he is banished to Bohemia. He is the brother of the famous Ban who led the Croatian army against the Hungarians in 1849, and who then saved the empire, an act which he lived to repent. Austria's treatment of Croatia was so ungrateful, that Jellachich is said to have died a sworn foe to Austria, and to have bequeathed his hatred to his brother. At all events, the Croats now are the friends instead of the foes of the Hungarians, and a resolution has been brought forward in the Croatian Diet deploring the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

An insurrectionary movement has broken out among the Roumains at Lugos. No details are yet known.

The Times correspondent writes—

A great many members of the Hungarian aristocracy are leaving their own country to visit other parts of Europe. Some of the German papers seem disposed to give a political signification to this temporary emigration. I have heard nothing to make me believe them justified in so doing. It is certain that the hotel-books in Vienna have during the last few days been extraordinarily full of Hungarian names, including many of the best in the country. Among the first departures were the *Judez Curiz* and *Tavernicus*—Apponyi and Mallath—and it seems thought very doubtful whether either of them intends remaining in his office. It is reported that Deak, Eötvös, and Szalay are about to set out on a journey together through Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. The Hungarian paper *Magyarország* gives the names of seven counties whose committees are expected to be shortly suspended. The report of Count Forgach's resignation of his post as Hungarian Aulic Chancellor is contradicted.

The correspondent of the *Star* describes an incident which throws some light on the state of Hungary:—

The forced collection of taxes still continues. To-day I have received news from the estate of Count Edward Carolyi; 150 men and horses are quartered there, and are so well treated that they spend the day in drinking to the health of Kossuth and Garibaldi, and when the Count returned to his estate they hoisted the Hungarian tricolour, and received him with shouts of "Vive la Hongrie," and "Long live Count Carolyi."

Smolka's speech has won him great popularity in Hungary, where it has been reprinted and is selling largely. Several hundred copies of his portrait have been sent for from Pesth to Vienna.

#### VENETIA.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes an address from the Central Venetian Congregation to the Emperor of Austria, praying for the diminution of the insupportable burden of the military billeting system, to which 700 communes had been subjected, instead of thirty-six, as was originally ordered. The address also states that the demands of the military were exorbitant, and that several communal authorities had been compelled to tender their resignation.

#### GERMANY.

The King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Baden will leave Ostend on the 8th, and proceed to the Château of Benrath. The Prussian Ministers, Von Auerwald and Schleinitz, will return direct to Berlin, where all the members of the Cabinet are to assemble on the 10th to draw up the programme of the coronation. After the fête of Königsberg their Majesties will, on the 21st, be present at Bromberg, at the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great.

The news from Prussia is chiefly important as showing that the tendency to German amalgamation is going forward, and that Prussia keeps the lead in that movement. The Congress of the National Union, which represents more than 20,000 intelligent Germans, has, in its sitting at Heidelberg, voted 10,000, and subscribed 10,000 florins more, for the fleet of United Germany, and all the members had resolved on collecting in all parts of Germany with that end, and on entrusting all they collect to the Marine Ministry of Prussia. The subscription for the German fleet is excessively popular. There is scarcely a poor market town in Prussia, we are told, but has its committee and collector. The proprietors of beer-houses and taverns, here and there, resolve to devote a whole night's profits to this German fleet fund. In Berlin, coses, concerts, vocal performances, theatrical representations, are all given for the same purpose. All the minor duchies are longing to cement themselves more closely with Prussia. The Dukedom of Brunswick is claimed for Prussia after the death of the reigning Duke, while the despotic party claims it for Hanover. The people of Brunswick are likely to be appealed to, and are certain to give their vote for Prussia. Hanover is hated as the most unpopular of all the small German States. Indeed she intrigues against the fleet subscription, though she had at one time claimed to be the first maritime power in Germany.

#### POLAND.

A solemn funeral service for those who fell in the recent disturbance at Wilna was held on the 3rd in all the churches and synagogues of Warsaw. The people wore mourning bands on their hats, and the shops were closed.

Saturday being the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, a Te Deum was sung in the Catholic Cathedral. The suffragan Bishop officiated. Order prevailed in all the churches. But at Kalisch the people smashed the windows of the few houses that were illuminated, and hissed the troops sent to disperse them. The military acted with great violence, beating and even robbing the people. Many persons were arrested, among whom are several of the principal citizens. Some have since

been set at liberty, but forty are still in prison. A deputation of citizens has left for Warsaw.

A Warsaw letter of the 31st ult. says:—

A fact which proves that Count Lambert has entered on a very different course from that followed by his predecessor occurred here yesterday at a funeral of another victim of the April affair. A young clerk attached to the Court of Appeal, named Czarnicki, who was very roughly handled by the soldiery on the 11th of April because he had gone out at night without a lantern, died three days since after a lingering illness caused by that ill-treatment. About 15,000 persons followed his remains to the grave. A crown of thorns was placed on the coffin, and all the religious orders of the town walked before it. Most of the persons present carried green boughs. Not a single soldier was seen in all the crowd, but three policemen walked before the procession to clear the way. And yet the edict forbidding any but near relatives to attend funerals has not been cancelled.

It is reported that when Count Andrew Zamoyaki appeared at the state reception of General Lambert, the latter was polite, and afterwards remarked in conversation, that, for his own part, he would not object to leave to the count the governing of the country, as he so well acquitted himself in the days of the late Prince Gortschakoff, but the offer should come from the Emperor.

The *Ozas* declares that Lithuania is now in a far worse state than it ever was under the Emperor Nicholas.

#### SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has just received from the King of Italy the insignia of the Order of the Annunziata. The relations between the two countries are represented as having a particular character of cordiality and kindness.

#### SPAIN.

The *Epoca* contains a remarkable article, in which it says:—"In view of the present state of things in Europe, it is necessary to evacuate Tetuan on honourable conditions, in order to allow of a concentration of the Spanish forces." The *Correspondencia Autografa*, in alluding to the above article, declares that no resolution has yet been taken on the question, but that it is not impossible that the Government entertains these views.

The Madrid journals publish news from Havana to the 10th ult., announcing that General Serrano had been received with enthusiasm.

The same journals contain the following intelligence:—"The principal difficulties in the way of the reorganisation of San Domingo have been removed. The Congress of Mexico has rejected the amnesty scheme. General Ortega will follow up the Reactionists."

Bodies of troops, each about 300 strong, were traversing in different directions the province of Arragon, as if to preserve tranquillity.

#### TURKEY.

There have been confused telegrams from Western Turkey, from which it would appear that Omar Pasha is engaged in a desperate struggle with the Montenegrins in the Herzegovina. The latter, it is said, occupied the town of Vanina, on the lake of Scutari. They were joined by the inhabitants. The Turkish garrison refused to surrender, and in order not to fall into the hands of the Montenegrins blew up the tower and perished in the explosion.

#### SYRIA.

A communication from Beyrout states that the elections took place on the 29th ult. in the Mountain, and were carried on with the most perfect order. The choice made was satisfactory. Daoud Pasha was engaged in selecting the chiefs of districts, whose names will be soon made known. The European Commission will shortly resume its sittings. The French squadron continues to visit the different points of the coast. The Admiral in command had paid several visits to the Mountain to judge for himself of the real state of affairs. Fuad Pasha will remain in Syria until all the important questions have been settled, particularly that relating to the pecuniary indemnities. On the 27th all the persons condemned by the Military Commission of Damascus, for taking part in the events of last year, will be embarked on board the Tahari-Bahri, for Cyprus, where they will be confined in the fortress of Farnagouste.

#### MEXICO.

It is believed that measures are at last about to be taken by the Government with a view to some interference for the protection of British interests and British subjects in Mexico. The New York papers contain intelligence of the assassination of Mr. H. M. Beale, a British resident, in his own house. Meanwhile *La Patrie* states that the French Government have sent a frigate to Vera Cruz for the protection of French interests.

#### MADAGASCAR.

The *Nord* publishes the following reflections from a Paris correspondent, in reference to the movement of the French fleet from Bourbon to Madagascar:—

A question which passes unnoticed at the present time is that of Madagascar, and nevertheless it is one which ought to have great importance. Queen Ranavalona is dead; her son and legitimate successor is a Roman Catholic, and the old native party wish to reject him and substitute in his place a prince who continues the old barbarous and anti-European traditions. France has an important part to perform in the matter. It appears

What the French squadron has gone from Bourbon to Madagascar, and news may therefore be shortly expected. Would not this be the time to strongly support the legitimate King, to interfere in a direct manner, as we have a right to do, with the Malgaches and the Hodas, and to resume a strong position in that island which duly belongs to us? With the opening of the Isthmus of Suez, Madagascar will acquire an immense importance.

#### WESTERN AFRICA.

The West African mails have arrived at Liverpool. Great Britain has entered into the possession of more territory in that part of the world, the King of Lagos having signed a treaty ceding to the British Crown the strip of land which he occupies. Our representatives have also concluded for us a commercial treaty with the King of Badiboo, who resides on the Gambia, and not long ago suffered an attack from British men-of-war.

#### INDIA.

We take the following from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th of August:—

The season continues most propitious, and the weather most favourable for agricultural labours throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Committee of the Punjab Famine Fund have announced to the subscribers to that fund that there is no longer any need for the continuance of their subscriptions.

Returns forwarded by the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces show the following numbers of the destitute people to have been employed during the month of May on the undermentioned works:—

	Average number employed daily.
On the Roorkee and Dehra road...	15,690
On the Gurhmuktesur and Delhi road	1,155
On the Budaon and Bareilly road	234
On the Futehgurh branch of the Ganges Canal	8,369

Distressing intelligence continues to reach us from the North-West regarding the ravages of cholera throughout that part of the empire.

A terrible storm swept over Peshawur on the 1st of July, which destroyed about 1,400 houses in the city. Many houses in the neighbouring villages were carried away by the flood, and property of all sorts was destroyed. Similar accounts have been received from the Khyber.

The Indigo question has been further embittered by a public trial—"The Queen v. James Long," for publishing a libel upon the indigo planters and the *Englishman* newspaper, which took place on the 19th and 20th of July in the Supreme Court, Calcutta, before Sir Mordaunt Wells. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and on the 24th *idem* the judge sentenced the Rev. Mr. Long to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000r. The Hon. Seton Karr, implicated in the circulation of the libel, has averted a probably similar punishment by a public apology.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Bankruptcies are increasing fearfully in France. A considerable number of coloured persons are emigrating to Hayti from Canada. A vessel will leave for that island about the 1st October.

General Turr himself confirms the report of his approaching marriage to Mdlle. Adeline Bonaparte Wyse.

Advices from Lisbon state that on the 30th ult. masses had been celebrated there for the soul of Count Cavour.

THE CONDITION OF GREECE.—An official report on the kingdom of Greece, by Mr. Elliot, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, gives a discouraging picture of its condition and progress as an independent state.

GARIBALDI NOT GOING TO AMERICA.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says:—"There is no truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, saying that his father objected on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it."

THE NAPOLEON FETE AT JERUSALEM.—Advices from Jerusalem state that the *fete* of the Emperor of the French was celebrated in that city with great solemnity. All the civil, military, and religious authorities waited on the French Consul to offer their congratulations. The heads of the Christian clergy expressed their gratitude for the powerful protection given in Syria, and which had the effect of putting an end to the massacres. The Latin Catholic clergy also begged the consul to convey to the Emperor the expression of their gratitude for some magnificent sacerdotal ornaments which he had sent to them, and the elegance and richness of which were the admiration of all Jerusalem.

THE HEAT IN LOMBARDY.—A Turin letter of the 4th says:—"The heat, which had abated for some days, has blazed forth again with redoubled fury. The banks of the glorious lake of Garda were burnt up and withered, and travelling by railway with the sun glare and dust was a perfect torture. The few drops of rain which have fallen here and there have afforded no relief. The maize is all but lost, even what grows on well-watered fields has suffered considerably. The ohesnute in the valleys are small and scanty. Nothing of what belongs to the autumn harvest is thriving, except the rice, which will yield this year a most bountiful crop. The ears average 150 grains. The nights cool as they lengthen out; but the sun's glow, from its rising to its setting, is more intense than ever. We have what the Italians call a 'bronze sky,' a dry motionless atmosphere, without a speck of a cloud, and an all pervading dense haze, rather made up of dust than vapour."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Information has been received at Nassau, that six hundred slaves had been

landed on Auguila Isle—one of the Bahamas—and taken thence to Cuba. They were landed on this isle, and the vessel burnt to escape detection from cruisers, the captain crossing over to Cuba in his long boat. A schooner thence was despatched and made two trips over with the slaves. This intelligence was made known through Captain Eneas, of the schooner Azarien, one of the Bahama wreckers. He visited Auguila for the purpose of catching turtle, and found 200 slaves there in charge of the captain and crew of the slave vessel, waiting the return of the schooner from Cuba for the second trip. Captain Eneas was detained by force until the schooner returned and shipped the balance of the slaves, and was threatened with death if he offered any resistance. The Barracouta and Racer had both been at Nassau, and had left for Havannah. The Barracouta was to touch at Auguila on her way. Auguila seems to be a general depôt for this trade, as Captain Eneas learned from the captain of the slaver that he had landed 800 at the same place about a year ago.—*Jamaica Paper*.

#### THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

The sufferers by the frightful catastrophe in the Clayton tunnel are doing well. Three of the seven patients in the County Hospital have been discharged as convalescent—Thomas and George Noble, brothers, who received scalp wounds and were much shaken, and Thomas Parker, who suffered under severe bruises and contusions. The four remaining patients in the County Hospital are Elizabeth Westcott, bruised and scalded; W. Arnold, right leg amputated below the knee; Timothy Tester, severely scalded and bruised; and the little child, Edwidge, of London, whose arm was severely scalded, and both whose legs were broken. No relapse is apprehended by the medical men, from present appearances, in either of these cases. It is stated as many as 174 claims for compensation have been sent in to the Company, but these include every imaginable claim, such as those arising from the loss of hats, &c.

#### THE INQUEST.

The proceedings of the Brighton inquest were marked on Wednesday by a passage of arms of no slight interest and importance between the coroner and Mr. Slight, the secretary of the company. The coroner had required that gentleman to produce several statements concerning the accidents which had been supplied by certain of the company's servants—viz., Scott's report of the journey, Scott's daily return, Boynett's statement taken down by one of the officers of the company, the statement of William Butcher, the guard (also taken down by one of the company's servants), and the report made by Hackman to Vaughan. These reports, it appeared, Mr. Slight had placed in the hands of Mr. Faithfull, the company's solicitor, who declined to produce them. The coroner threatened to commit Mr. Slight unless he complied with his request; but that gentleman expressed his determination to act upon the judgment of his legal adviser. A warrant requiring Mr. Slight to produce the documents at two o'clock was served upon him, but it had no effect, and the coroner expressed his intention to enforce his authority by other means. At a later period of the day Mr. Scott, the deputy chairman, while declining to authorise the production of the documents, promised to lay the proposition formally before the board.

Captain Tyler, the Government inspector, was examined with reference to the opinions which he had formed upon the causes of the accident. He appears to have come to the conclusion that there was a want of general efficiency in the working of that portion of the Brighton line which was more immediately under investigation. To this, as the primary cause, he attributes the accident. He alluded more especially to the absence of any record books kept by the station-master at Brighton, or in the huts at either end of the tunnel, and to the short distance which was allowed between some of the trains. On this latter subject he recommended that that portion of the line should be worked by telegraph, and that the period at which one train should follow another should be regulated, not by the time which elapses between the trains, but by the distance, so that one train should not be despatched till its predecessor is telegraphed to have reached a certain point on the line. Captain Tyler also recommends that Clayton Tunnel should be worked by a telegraph instrument having three needles instead of one—one needle to be used for the up line, another for the down, and a third for communications between the signalmen. Amongst the secondary causes of the accident, he mentions the mistakes made by the signalmen and the backing of the second train after its stoppage in the tunnel; but in answer to a jurymen he said he did not see that there was much to confuse Kellick from the rapidity of the trains, provided the signals had all worked properly.

The conclusion of the inquest is recorded in our postscript.

#### THE DREADFUL COLLISION ON THE HAMPSTEAD JUNCTION LINE.

We regret to say that three more of the sufferers by this dreadful accident have died, Clara Clements, Henry Bolton, the stoker, and a person named Rushbrook. This makes fourteen deaths. Scott, the engine-driver, is at his own residence at Bow, whither he was conveyed in a cab. He has the two small bones of the left arm broken, and is suffering from injuries to the legs and body. It is

stated that both he and the stoker, who has since died in the hospital, held on to the engine till the collision took place.

The remaining patients in University Hospital are progressing favourably. The same account has been given of the state of the sufferers who are at the Royal Free Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital. On the arrival of the other passengers at their several destinations, cases of injury, more or less serious, were ascertained to have occurred, but, as these were treated by medical gentlemen generally at the homes of the sufferers, no official report has been received. Amongst these is a man named Kent who together with his wife and child, were seriously but not dangerously hurt. Singular to relate, a little child, a girl some seven or eight months old, was found uninjured, and has not been owned, and we believe we are correct, at least rumour has it so, in stating that the Rev. Mr. Calvert, of Kentish-town, has taken charge of it.

On Sunday the Kentish-town fields presented the appearance of a fair green; they were covered with people. During church hours thousands got up on the line and the embankments; but when the trains recommenced running the police drove them off. Throughout the day vendors of fruit and sweetmeats, and of a rubbishing print pretending to be a correct representation of the accident, but which was nothing like it, reaped a plentiful harvest.

In the various churches of the district a very different scene presented itself, and the sacred edifices of every denomination were crowded to hear the sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, at the Kentish-town District Church; at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. James Fleming, and others; whilst in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Fleming and the Rev. Mr. Ogben, another Dissenting minister of the district, both preached in the open fields to congregations, each amounting to 2,000 or 3,000 persons, whose conduct was most decorous and orderly. Towards evening the main roads of Camden and Kentish Towns and Haverstock-hill, and indeed every avenue leading to the spot, were thronged with people either going to or coming from the scene of accident.

With the exception of the spot at which the collision took place, and the damage done to the flank-wall of the bridge by the carriages in their fall, the people had nothing to see, for the engine of the excursion train and the last of the fragments of the demolished carriages were removed on Saturday night.

#### THE INQUEST.

The coroner's inquiry into the accident was opened on Wednesday at the Elephant and Castle, near St. Pancras Workhouse, Mr. Humphreys acting for Mr. Wakley, who is out of town and in ill health. The names of the deceased persons given were Elizabeth Sallis, Eva Stacey, Elizabeth Allen, Rhoda Bowler Oliver, Richard Saunders, Edward Hill, John Yeomans, John Greenwood, George Greenwood, Charles Standing, Sarah and Clara Clements (twelve in all, the last named being an additional death). Two omnibuses having been procured, the coroner and jury proceeded to view the bodies of those killed by the collision, visiting successively St. Pancras Workhouse, the Royal Free Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, and University College Hospital. At all these places their duty was very painful, especially at the last-named, where seven bodies lay. Coroner and jury were all but overcome by the sight. Several of the latter rushed out of the room after the first glance, and a pallor spread over the countenance of every one of them. The coroner and jury were next driven to the Kentish-town fields. Mr. Chubb, Secretary of the North London Company, Mr. Beresford, Superintendent of Police on the London and North-Western line, and other railway officials, were in attendance. To Mr. Beresford was committed the task of explaining the position occupied by the two trains immediately after the collision, the manner in which the accident took place, the operation of shunting, and the action of the signals at and near the Kentish-town station. One of the jurors repeatedly observed, with much emphasis, that it was impossible for the driver of the excursion to have seen the trucks before he came to the station, at which he had no instructions to stop; but in reply it was observed that it was not necessary for him to see them, for to watch the signals would have been quite sufficient to guard him against danger, assuming always that these were properly worked. On the return of the jury to the Elephant and Castle, the inquest was adjourned.

On Friday the inquiry was resumed at the vestry-hall of St. Pancras, which was much crowded. Colonel Yolland, on the part of the Board of Trade, attended to watch the proceedings. Mr. Metcalfe, barrister, appeared for the London and North-Western Railway and the North London Railway Companies. Mr. Lewis, jun., appeared for James English, who, with his child, lies wounded in the University College Hospital, and whose wife was killed. Mr. Bowen appeared for the friends of Charles Standing, one of the killed. Mr. C. Wilson appeared for Mr. Allen, whose wife is among the dead. Mr. Parke, barrister, appeared for Rayner, a signalman, and Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. H. Wood for other parties. Mr. Chubb, secretary of the North London Railway Company; Mr. Chambers, of the locomotive department of that company's line, and the several officials of the London and North-Western Railway Company, were also in attendance.

The cases of identity were then gone into of those persons whose relatives and friends were not in attendance on Tuesday last, and the jury were sworn, for the purpose of extending the inquiry to the case of G. H. Bolton, foreman on the railway,

the Pontifical "sbirri" and of the Bourbon recruiting agents, which had raged somewhat less in the late very hot weather, for a week or two before.

Fresh razzias have been made against the known Liberals and Nationalists of Rome; several of whom, apprised betimes of the order to arrest them, have fled to various places of hiding. Six or seven persons at Civita Vecchia, who were politically offensive to the Pope's Government, were arrested, I hear, yesterday evening, as well as one of the railway clerks. I rather think he was the station-master at Palo, half way between Civita Vecchia and Rome. The directors of that line, which belongs to Salamanca's foreign company, had been enjoined to dismiss a long list of their employees, on the ground of their being hostile to the sovereignty of Pius IX. This demand was not complied with. The secretary general of this company, a Sicilian, has just been expelled from Rome. The great industrial school of San Michele, in the Trastevere quarter, has been finally shut up, and is to be converted into a prison. Nearly 300 boys, the children of poor families, in the lower middle class, used to be trained to earn their own livelihood as artisans, or, in case they showed any talent, as artists, in this great establishment, which in a measure defrayed its expenses by their work. Since Monsignor Milella has been placed over it, the whole institution has gone to rack and ruin; the boys having revolted, fought the other day with their masters, one of whom, a priest, stabbed at his young scholars with a knife. They are now turned out, to make room, perhaps, for those incarcerated Romans whose crime is that of being Italians in Papal Rome. The Pontifical authorities, both civil and military, exert themselves more than ever, and with less attempt at secrecy, to forward the legitimist and Bourbonist expeditions against the neighbouring provinces. I mentioned that about two hundred of those sanguinary bullies, who are hired by the reactionary partisans to disturb the borders of the Italian kingdom, had been led out of Rome in small parties by the Porto del Popolo, in the opposite direction to that of Naples, and apparently with a view to making some incursions into Umbria. A detachment of the Royal Italian troops, however, was at Poggio Mirteto, quite ready to meet them, so that when they had gone up the right bank of the Tiber as far as Scorrano they crossed over and returned to this city by another gate. To deceive the country people, they had changed their clothes while on their road through the Campagna, and put on the red flannel shirts of the Italian volunteers. An assortment of various sham uniforms, to disguise the bands of men employed on different services, has lately been procured from the Jewish dealers in the Ghetto here; and I am told that only last several scores of the Bourbonist recruits were bidden to assemble near the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, to be fitted with this false martial attire.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

On Sunday the Emperor received the deputation bearing the address of the Lower House of the Reichsrath. His Majesty said in his reply:—

The address to which I have just listened strengthens my glad conviction that you place confidence in me, who myself am faithful to the Constitution.

The Lower House, in entirely adopting my principle, that the provinces should possess legal autonomy, but that they should be bound together in a natural unity, has likewise conceived that such an autonomy shall only be limited by a conscientious fulfilment of the common duties towards a powerful integral monarchy.

To carry out these principles against those who do not respect them, is certainly a necessity which I hope, however, to confine within the narrowest possible limits.

The result will prove the overpowering might of the truth and justice of the principle which I have stated. In conclusion, the Emperor thanked the deputation for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has rejected the Government bill for the reform of the administration of justice.

The Paris journals publish a despatch from Vienna, stating that the Archduke Regnier has accepted the mission of going through Hungary in order to communicate to the Emperor the wishes of the majority of the population.

The Cologne Gazette says the Austrian Government is about to sell a considerable number of draught horses belonging to the army of Italy. Furloughs are also being granted to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The Royal Commissioner has been authorised by the Hungarian Chancellor to appoint and to dismiss municipal functionaries; to himself assume the administration of the comitat and the city of Pesth, in case of need; and to employ military force if necessary. The Hungarian Chancellor declares at the same time, however, that the Emperor has no intention of suspending the constitutional institutions.

The committees of eight comitats, as well as the municipality of Pesth, have been dissolved by order of the Government.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary delivered an address to the Comitat of Gran, in which he declared that the Hungarian Diet had evinced the best disposition within the limits of their autonomy; but that in Vienna there had been established, without the participation of the legislative power of Hungary, and in evasion of its rights, an Imperial institution which Hungary could neither accept nor recognise as legal without sacrificing her most important fundamental rights and the independence which had been guaranteed to her. The Prince-Primate, however, expressed his hope that the labours of the Diet had not been wholly useless, since Hungary had found defenders even where she was not represented—in the Council of the Empire. He expressed, finally, his confidence in the paternal intentions of the Emperor, "who could not desire the complete suppression of the constitution." The Cardinal has gone to Vienna.

The popular feeling in Croatia is setting strongly against Austria. The Vice-Ban Jellachich has said in the Croatian Diet that he would prefer the rule of

a barbarous power like Turkey to the civilised despotism of Austria. For this speech he is banished to Bohemia. He is the brother of the famous Ban who led the Croatian army against the Hungarians in 1849, and who then saved the empire, an act which he lived to repent. Austria's treatment of Croatia was so ungrateful, that Jellachich is said to have died a sworn foe to Austria, and to have bequeathed his hatred to his brother. At all events, the Croats now are the friends instead of the foes of the Hungarians, and a resolution has been brought forward in the Croatian Diet deploring the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

An insurrectionary movement has broken out among the Roumains at Lugos. No details are yet known.

The Times correspondent writes—

A great many members of the Hungarian aristocracy are leaving their own country to visit other parts of Europe. Some of the German papers seem disposed to give a political significance to this temporary emigration. I have heard nothing to make me believe them justified in so doing. It is certain that the hotel-books in Vienna have during the last few days been extraordinarily full of Hungarian names, including many of the best in the country. Among the first departures were the *Judez Curia* and *Tavernicus*—Apponyi and Mallath—and it seems thought very doubtful whether either of them intends remaining in his office. It is reported that Deak, Eötvös, and Szalay are about to set out on a journey together through Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. The Hungarian paper *Magyarország* gives the names of seven counties whose committees are expected to be shortly suspended. The report of Count Forgach's resignation of his post as Hungarian Autlie Chancellor is contradicted.

The correspondent of the *Star* describes an incident which throws some light on the state of Hungary:—

The forced collection of taxes still continues. To-day I have received news from the estate of Count Edward Carolyi; 150 men and horses are quartered there, and are so well treated that they spend the day in drinking to the health of Kossuth and Garibaldi, and when the Count returned to his estate they hoisted the Hungarian tricolour, and received him with shouts of "Vive la Hongrie," and "Long live Count Carolyi."

Smolka's speech has won him great popularity in Hungary, where it has been reprinted and is selling largely. Several hundred copies of his portrait have been sent for from Pesth to Vienna.

#### VENETIA.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes an address from the Central Venetian Congregation to the Emperor of Austria, praying for the diminution of the insupportable burden of the military billeting system, to which 700 communes had been subjected, instead of thirty-six, as was originally ordered. The address also states that the demands of the military were exorbitant, and that several communal authorities had been compelled to tender their resignation.

#### GERMANY.

The King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Baden will leave Ostend on the 8th, and proceed to the Château of Benrath. The Prussian Ministers, Von Auerwald and Schleinitz, will return direct to Berlin, where all the members of the Cabinet are to assemble on the 10th to draw up the programme of the coronation. After the fête of Königsberg their Majesties will, on the 21st, be present at Bromberg, at the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great.

The news from Prussia is chiefly important as showing that the tendency to German amalgamation is going forward, and that Prussia keeps the lead in that movement. The Congress of the National Union, which represents more than 20,000 intelligent Germans, has, in its sitting at Heidelberg, voted 10,000, and subscribed 10,000 florins more, for the fleet of United Germany, and all the members had resolved on collecting in all parts of Germany with that end, and on entrusting all they collect to the Marine Ministry of Prussia. The subscription for the German fleet is excessively popular. There is scarcely a poor market town in Prussia, we are told, but has its committee and collector. The proprietors of beer-houses and taverns, here and there, resolve to devote a whole night's profits to this German fleet fund. In Berlin, courses, concerts, vocal performances, theatrical representations, are all given for the same purpose. All the minor duchies are longing to cement themselves more closely with Prussia. The Dukedom of Brunswick is claimed for Prussia after the death of the reigning Duke, while the despotic party claims it for Hanover. The people of Brunswick are likely to be appealed to, and are certain to give their vote for Prussia. Hanover is hated as the most unpopular of all the small German States. Indeed she intrigues against the fleet subscription, though she had at one time claimed to be the first maritime power in Germany.

#### POLAND.

A solemn funeral service for those who fell in the recent disturbance at Wilna was held on the 3rd in all the churches and synagogues of Warsaw. The people wore mourning bands on their hats, and the shops were closed.

Saturday being the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, a Te Deum was sung in the Catholic Cathedral. The suffragan Bishop officiated. Order prevailed in all the churches. But at Kalisch the people smashed the windows of the few houses that were illuminated, and hissed the troops sent to disperse them. The military acted with great violence, beating and even robbing the people. Many persons were arrested, among whom are several of the principal citizens. Some have since

been set at liberty, but forty are still in prison. A deputation of citizens has left for Warsaw.

A Warsaw letter of the 31st ult. says:—

A fact which proves that Count Lambert has entered on a very different course from that followed by his predecessor occurred here yesterday at a funeral of another victim of the April affair. A young clerk attached to the Court of Appeal, named Czarnicki, who was very roughly handled by the soldiery on the 11th of April because he had gone out at night without a lantern, died three days since after a lingering illness caused by that ill-treatment. About 15,000 persons followed his remains to the grave. A crown of thorns was placed on the coffin, and all the religious orders of the town walked before it. Most of the persons present carried green boughs. Not a single soldier was seen in all the crowd, but three policemen walked before the procession to clear the way. And yet the edict forbidding any but near relatives to attend funerals has not been cancelled.

It is reported that when Count Andrew Zamoyaki appeared at the state reception of General Lambert, the latter was polite, and afterwards remarked in conversation, that, for his own part, he would not object to leave to the count the governing of the country, as he so well acquitted himself in the days of the late Prince Gortschakoff, but the offer should come from the Emperor.

The *Ozas* declares that Lithuania is now in a far worse state than it ever was under the Emperor Nicholas.

#### SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has just received from the King of Italy the insignia of the Order of the Annunziata. The relations between the two countries are represented as having a particular character of cordiality and kindness.

#### SPAIN.

The *Epoca* contains a remarkable article, in which it says:—"In view of the present state of things in Europe, it is necessary to evacuate Tetuan on honourable conditions, in order to allow of a concentration of the Spanish forces." The *Correspondencia Autografa*, in alluding to the above article, declares that no resolution has yet been taken on the question, but that it is not impossible that the Government entertains these views.

The Madrid journals publish news from Havana to the 10th ult., announcing that General Serrano had been received with enthusiasm.

The same journals contain the following intelligence:—"The principal difficulties in the way of the reorganisation of San Domingo have been removed. The Congress of Mexico has rejected the amnesty scheme. General Ortega will follow up the Reactionists."

Bodies of troops, each about 300 strong, were traversing in different directions the province of Arragon, as if to preserve tranquillity.

#### TURKEY.

There have been confused telegrams from Western Turkey, from which it would appear that Omar Pasha is engaged in a desperate struggle with the Montenegrins in the Herzegovina. The latter, it is said, occupied the town of Vanina, on the lake of Scutari. They were joined by the inhabitants. The Turkish garrison refused to surrender, and in order not to fall into the hands of the Montenegrins blew up the tower and perished in the explosion.

#### SYRIA.

A communication from Beyrout states that the elections took place on the 29th ult. in the Mountain, and were carried on with the most perfect order. The choice made was satisfactory. Daoud Pasha was engaged in selecting the chiefs of districts, whose names will be soon made known. The European Commission will shortly resume its sittings. The French squadron continues to visit the different points of the coast. The Admiral in command had paid several visits to the Mountain to judge for himself of the real state of affairs. Fudud Pasha will remain in Syria until all the important questions have been settled, particularly that relating to the pecuniary indemnities. On the 27th all the persons condemned by the Military Commission of Damascus, for taking part in the events of last year, will be embarked on board the Tahari-Bahri, for Cyprus, where they will be confined in the fortress of Farnagouste.

#### MEXICO.

It is believed that measures are at last about to be taken by the Government with a view to some interference for the protection of British interests and British subjects in Mexico. The New York papers contain intelligence of the assassination of Mr. H. M. Beale, a British resident, in his own house. Meanwhile *La Patrie* states that the French Government have sent a frigate to Vera Cruz for the protection of French interests.

#### MADAGASCAR.

The *Nord* publishes the following reflections from a Paris correspondent, in reference to the movement of the French fleet from Bourbon to Madagascar:—

A question which passes unnoticed at the present time is that of Madagascar, and nevertheless it is one which ought to have great importance. Queen Ranavalona is dead; her son and legitimate successor is a Roman Catholic, and the old native party wish to reject him and substitute in his place a prince who continues the old barbarous and anti-European traditions. France has an important part to perform in the matter. It appears

that the French squadron has gone from Bourbon to Madagascar, and news may therefore be shortly expected. Would not this be the time to strongly support the legitimate King, to interfere in a direct manner, as we have a right to do, with the Malgaches and the Hodas, and to resume a strong position in that island which duly belongs to us? With the opening of the Isthmus of Suez, Madagascar will acquire an immense importance.

#### WESTERN AFRICA.

The West African mails have arrived at Liverpool. Great Britain has entered into the possession of more territory in that part of the world, the King of Lagos having signed a treaty ceding to the British Crown the strip of land which he occupies. Our representatives have also concluded for us a commercial treaty with the King of Badiboo, who resides on the Gambia, and not long ago suffered an attack from British men-of-war.

#### INDIA.

We take the following from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th of August:—

The season continues most propitious, and the weather most favourable for agricultural labours throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Committee of the Punjab Famine Fund have announced to the subscribers to that fund that there is no longer any need for the continuance of their subscriptions.

Returns forwarded by the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces show the following numbers of the destitute people to have been employed during the month of May on the undermentioned works:—

	Average number employed daily.
On the Roorkee and Dehra road...	15,690
On the Gurhmuktesur and Delhi road	1,155
On the Budaon and Bareilly road	234
On the Futtahgurh branch of the Ganges Canal	8,369

Distressing intelligence continues to reach us from the North-West regarding the ravages of cholera throughout that part of the empire.

A terrible storm swept over Peshawur on the 1st of July, which destroyed about 1,400 houses in the city. Many houses in the neighbouring villages were carried away by the flood, and property of all sorts was destroyed. Similar accounts have been received from the Khyber.

The Indigo question has been further embittered by a public trial—"The Queen v. James Long," for publishing a libel upon the indigo planters and the *Englishman* newspaper, which took place on the 19th and 20th of July in the Supreme Court, Calcutta, before Sir Mordecai Wells. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and on the 24th *idem* the judge sentenced the Rev. Mr. Long to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000r. The Hon. Seton Karr, implicated in the circulation of the libel, has averted a probably similar punishment by a public apology.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Bankruptcies are increasing fearfully in France.

A considerable number of coloured persons are emigrating to Hayti from Canada. A vessel will leave for that island about the 1st October.

General Turr himself confirms the report of his approaching marriage to Mdle. Adeline Bonaparte Wyse.

Advices from Lisbon state that on the 30th ult. masses had been celebrated there for the soul of Count Cavour.

**THE CONDITION OF GREECE.**—An official report on the kingdom of Greece, by Mr. Elliot, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, gives a discouraging picture of its condition and progress as an independent state.

**GARIBALDI NOT GOING TO AMERICA.**—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says:—"There is no truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, saying that his father objected on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it."

**THE NAPOLEON FETE AT JERUSALEM.**—Advices from Jerusalem state that the *fête* of the Emperor of the French was celebrated in that city with great solemnity. All the civil, military, and religious authorities waited on the French Consul to offer their congratulations. The heads of the Christian clergy expressed their gratitude for the powerful protection given in Syria, and which had the effect of putting an end to the massacres. The Latin Catholic clergy also begged the consul to convey to the Emperor the expression of their gratitude for some magnificent sacerdotal ornaments which he had sent to them, and the elegance and richness of which were the admiration of all Jerusalem.

**THE HEAT IN LOMBARDY.**—A Turin letter of the 4th says:—"The heat, which had abated for some days, has blazed forth again with redoubled fury. The banks of the glorious lake of Garda were burnt up and withered, and travelling by railway with the sun glare and dust was a perfect torture. The few drops of rain which have fallen here and there have afforded no relief. The maize is all but lost, even what grows on well-watered fields has suffered considerably. The chestnuts in the valleys are small and scanty. Nothing of what belongs to the autumn harvest is thriving, except the rice, which will yield this year a most bountiful crop. The ears average 150 grains. The nights cool as they lengthen out; but the sun's glow, from its rising to its setting, is more intense than ever. We have what the Italians call a 'bronze sky,' a dry motionless atmosphere, without a speck of a cloud, and an all pervading dense haze, rather made up of dust than vapour."

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—Information has been received at Naples, that six hundred slaves had been

landed on Auguila Isle—one of the Bahamas—and taken thence to Cuba. They were landed on this isle, and the vessel burnt to escape detection from cruisers, the captain crossing over to Cuba in his long boat. A schooner thence was despatched and made two trips over with the slaves. This intelligence was made known through Captain Eneas, of the schooner Azarien, one of the Bahama wreckers. He visited Auguila for the purpose of catching turtle, and found 200 slaves there in charge of the captain and crew of the slave vessel, waiting the return of the schooner from Cuba for the second trip. Captain Eneas was detained by force until the schooner returned and shipped the balance of the slaves, and was threatened with death if he offered any resistance. The Barracouta and Racer had both been at Nassau, and had left for Havannah. The Barracouta was to touch at Auguila on her way. Auguila seems to be a general depot for this trade, as Captain Eneas learned from the captain of the slave that he had landed 800 at the same place about a year ago.—*Jamaica Paper*.

#### THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

The sufferers by the frightful catastrophe in the Clayton tunnel are doing well. Three of the seven patients in the County Hospital have been discharged as convalescent—Thomas and George Noble, brothers, who received scalp wounds and were much shaken, and Thomas Parker, who suffered under severe bruises and contusions. The four remaining patients in the County Hospital are Elizabeth Westcott, bruised and scalded; W. Arnold, right leg amputated below the knee; Timothy Tester, severely scalded and bruised; and the little child, Edwing, of London, whose arm was severely scalded, and both whose legs were broken. No relapse is apprehended by the medical men, from present appearances, in either of these cases. It is stated as many as 174 claims for compensation have been sent in to the Company, but these include every imaginable claim, such as those arising from the loss of hats, &c.

#### THE INQUEST.

The proceedings of the Brighton inquest were marked on Wednesday by a passage of arms of no slight interest and importance between the coroner and Mr. Slight, the secretary of the company. The coroner had required that gentleman to produce several statements concerning the accidents which had been supplied by certain of the company's servants—viz., Scott's report of the journey, Scott's daily return, Boynett's statement taken down by one of the officers of the company, the statement of William Butcher, the guard (also taken down by one of the company's servants), and the report made by Hackman to Vanghan. These reports, it appeared, Mr. Slight had placed in the hands of Mr. Faithfull, the company's solicitor, who declined to produce them. The coroner threatened to commit Mr. Slight unless he complied with his request; but that gentleman expressed his determination to act upon the judgment of his legal adviser. A warrant requiring Mr. Slight to produce the documents at two o'clock was served upon him, but it had no effect, and the coroner expressed his intention to enforce his authority by other means. At a later period of the day Mr. Scott, the deputy chairman, while declining to authorise the production of the documents, promised to lay the proposition formally before the board.

Captain Tyler, the Government inspector, was examined with reference to the opinions which he had formed upon the causes of the accident. He appears to have come to the conclusion that there was a want of general efficiency in the working of that portion of the Brighton line which was more immediately under investigation. To this, as the primary cause, he attributes the accident. He alluded more especially to the absence of any record books kept by the station-master at Brighton, or in the huts at either end of the tunnel, and to the short distance which was allowed between some of the trains. On this latter subject he recommended that that portion of the line should be worked by telegraph, and that the period at which one train should follow another should be regulated, not by the time which elapses between the trains, but by the distance, so that one train should not be despatched till its predecessor is telegraphed to have reached a certain point on the line. Captain Tyler also recommends that Clayton Tunnel should be worked by a telegraph instrument having three needles instead of one—one needle to be used for the up line, another for the down, and a third for communications between the signalmen. Amongst the secondary causes of the accident, he mentions the mistakes made by the signalmen and the backing of the second train after its stoppage in the tunnel; but in answer to a jurymen he said he did not see that there was much to confuse Kellick from the rapidity of the trains, provided the signals had all worked properly.

The conclusion of the inquest is recorded in our postscript.

#### THE DREADFUL COLLISION ON THE HAMPSHIRE JUNCTION LINE.

We regret to say that three more of the sufferers by this dreadful accident have died, Clara Clements, Henry Bolton, the stoker, and a person named Rushbrook. This makes fourteen deaths. Scott, the engine-driver, is at his own residence at Bow, whither he was conveyed in a cab. He has the two small bones of the left arm broken, and is suffering from injuries to the legs and body. It is

stated that both he and the stoker, who has since died in the hospital, held on to the engine till the collision took place.

The remaining patients in University Hospital are progressing favourably. The same account has been given of the state of the sufferers who are at the Royal Free Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital. On the arrival of the other passengers at their several destinations, cases of injury, more or less serious, were ascertained to have occurred, but, as these were treated by medical gentlemen generally at the homes of the sufferers, no official report has been received. Amongst these is a man named Kent who together with his wife and child, were seriously but not dangerously hurt. Singular to relate, a little child, a girl some seven or eight months old, was found uninjured, and has not been owned, and we believe we are correct, at least rumour has it so, in stating that the Rev. Mr. Calvert, of Kentish-town, has taken charge of it.

On Sunday the Kentish-town fields presented the appearance of a fair green; they were covered with people. During church hours thousands got up on the line and the embankments; but when the trains recommenced running the police drove them off. Throughout the day vendors of fruit and sweetmeats, and of a rubbishy print pretending to be a correct representation of the accident, but which was nothing like it, reaped a plentiful harvest.

In the various churches of the district a very different scene presented itself, and the sacred edifices of every denomination were crowded to hear the sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, at the Kentish-town District Church; at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. James Fleming, and others; whilst in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Fleming and the Rev. Mr. Ogban, another Dissenting minister of the district, both preached in the open fields to congregations, each amounting to 2,000 or 3,000 persons, whose conduct was most decorous and orderly. Towards evening the main roads of Camden and Kentish Towns and Haverstock-hill, and indeed every avenue leading to the spot, were thronged with people either going to or coming from the scene of accident.

With the exception of the spot at which the collision took place, and the damage done to the flank-wall of the bridge by the carriages in their fall, the people had nothing to see, for the engine of the excursion train and the last of the fragments of the demolished carriages were removed on Saturday night.

#### THE INQUEST.

The coroner's inquiry into the accident was opened on Wednesday at the Elephant and Castle, near St. Pancras Workhouse, Mr. Humphreys acting for Mr. Wakley, who is out of town and in ill health. The names of the deceased persons given were Elizabeth Sellis, Eva Stacey, Elizabeth Allen, Rhoda Bowler Oliver, Richard Saunders, Edward Hill, John Yeomans, John Greenwood, George Greenwood, Charles Standing, Sarah and Clara Clements (twelve in all, the last named being an additional death). Two omnibuses having been procured, the coroner and jury proceeded to view the bodies of those killed by the collision, visiting successively St. Pancras Workhouse, the Royal Free Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, and University College Hospital. At all these places their duty was very painful, especially at the last-named, where seven bodies lay. Coroner and jury were all but overcome by the sight. Several of the latter rushed out of the room after the first glance, and a pallor spread over the countenance of every one of them. The coroner and jury were next driven to the Kentish-town fields. Mr. Chubb, Secretary of the North London Company, Mr. Beresford, Superintendent of Police on the London and North-Western line, and other railway officials, were in attendance. To Mr. Beresford was committed the task of explaining the position occupied by the two trains immediately after the collision, the manner in which the accident took place, the operation of shunting, and the action of the signals at and near the Kentish-town station. One of the jurors repeatedly observed, with much emphasis, that it was impossible for the driver of the excursion to have seen the trucks before he came to the station, at which he had no instructions to stop; but in reply it was observed that it was not necessary for him to see them, for to watch the signals would have been quite sufficient to guard him against danger, assuming always that these were properly worked. On the return of the jury to the Elephant and Castle, the inquest was adjourned.

On Friday the inquiry was resumed at the vestry-hall of St. Pancras, which was much crowded. Colonel Yolland, on the part of the Board of Trade, attended to watch the proceedings. Mr. Metcalfe, barrister, appeared for the London and North-Western Railway and the North London Railway Companies. Mr. Lewis, jun., appeared for James English, who, with his child, lies wounded in the University College Hospital, and whose wife was killed. Mr. Bowen appeared for the friends of Charles Standing, one of the killed. Mr. C. Wilson appeared for Mr. Allen, whose wife is among the dead. Mr. Parke, barrister, appeared for Rayner, a signalman, and Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. H. Wood for other parties. Mr. Chubb, secretary of the North London Railway Company; Mr. Chambers, of the locomotive department of that company's line, and the several officials of the London and North-Western Railway Company, were also in attendance.

The cases of identity were then gone into of those persons whose relatives and friends were not in attendance on Tuesday last, and the jury were sworn, for the purpose of extending the inquiry to the case of G. H. Bolton, foreman on the railway,

who died on Thursday from scalds on both legs and one thigh. He crawled from under the wreck, not only severely injured but with his clothes on fire.

The first witness examined was John Perkins, driver of the ballast train. The following is a portion of his evidence:—

After the flagman turned the points again I proceeded to cross to the down line. My train was made up of nineteen trucks and the break van. The signals were standing at danger when I was proceeding to pass—standing as they had been first put. After I had proceeded, but before the engine was clear of the up line, I saw the excursion train coming on the up line. I knew it was an excursion by its following close after another train. I had waited for the regular train to pass by. I knew the time at which the regular train was due. I was standing on the down line for it to go past.

The Coroner: Had you opened your whistle for the signals prior to the regular train passing?—Witness: I opened my whistle after it passed.

The Coroner: Then you had waited purposely for it?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Did you know anything about an excursion train being due?—Witness: No; not the least. We are furnished with tables showing the times of the regular trains, but we are not informed of the running of excursion trains. When I saw the train coming I kept on, in order to get the line clear if I could. I was not enabled to get it clear, and the collision took place. When I first saw the train on the up line she was nearing Kentish-town station. She was travelling quite forty miles an hour. She did not attempt to pull up at the station. I believe it is not usual for excursion trains to stop at that station, unless they are "timed" to do so. The collision knocked a great many of the trucks in my train to pieces, and drove them over the line on the right side. The truck which was struck was the second from the engine. My engine and the first truck escaped. The fireman was riding with me. The guard was back at the break. The break van was in the rear. There was only one. I had been carrying ballast there about eight or nine days. Twenty are the usual number of trucks. The flagman was holding the points at the time of the collision. When I saw the up train coming I opened my whistle, and the fireman waved the side lamp. Not the least notice was taken of what we did. I foresaw the collision, and said to my mate "We can't avoid it." I was not in any way injured. I saw that the train was coming at a fearful rate.

In cross examination the witness said:—

I saw the train coming up to Kentish-town, but it passed Kentish-town station before I had time to look whether the signal was up. The main signal at Kentish-town was between me and the up train when I first saw the latter; but as I was using every exertion to avoid the collision I did not observe the signal. I did not take up a flagman with me on the engine. He comes up in the break or in a waggon. I saw him with a flag in one hand and the points in the other, when he was turning me across the line. That was not two minutes before the collision. I did not see the engine coming when he first had hold of them. I should not think a minute elapsed between the time at which I first saw the up engine coming, and that at which the collision took place. I did not hear the up engine before I saw it. I did not see whether the flagman waved a flag when the engine was coming. I was not on the side of the engine at which he stood. The passenger trains are worked by the same signals as the ballast—by the main and the auxiliaries. There is no doubt about it that the signals were at "danger" when I commenced. Fussy and Rayner are the names of the men who work them. I always see that the signals are at "danger" before I commence. I was close to the auxiliary on the down line when I was shunting. There is no particular time allowed for shunting. That is left to my discretion. I was about five minutes shunting on that occasion. You cannot do it in less. If the rails were in an unfavourable state, it might take a quarter of an hour. When I first observed the excursion the steam was not shut off. It was not shut off till it was within thirty or forty yards of us. There was no indication of it being stopped, except the shutting off the steam. The train was only about 300 or 400 yards distant when I first saw it. If the danger signal was up, the driver of the excursion had no right to pass the main signal; and if the auxiliary between Hampstead and Kentish-town showed "danger" he ought to have pulled up, and come cautiously to Kentish-town station.

To the Coroner: The train which preceded the excursion train carried no extra light. It ought to have done so. The Coroner: What would have been the effect if it had done so?—The Witness: It would have specified that a special, and not a regular train, was following it.

Colonel Yolland: Could you see the position of the up auxiliary—whether it was at "danger" or not?—Witness: I could not see. When proceeding down I had my tender first. I had red lights. There was one on the back of the tender, showing towards Kentish-town, and there was also a side light. I had a white light towards Camden-town.

The Coroner and jury and Colonel Yolland then proceeded to University College Hospital. Having viewed the body of Bolton, the stoker, which was dreadfully lacerated and mangled, they proceeded to the ward in which Charles Cox was lying. Mr. Gannon, the house-surgeon, announced that this poor fellow was in such a weakly state and suffering such acute agony, that it would be dangerous for the Coroner and jury to appear in a body at his bedside. It was then arranged that the Coroner and Colonel Yolland should take up a position near him, and that the jury should remain outside screens ranged round the bed. When all was ready for taking his deposition, Mr. Gannon introduced Mr. Humphreys, who, in a kindly manner, informed Cox that he should ask him but as few questions as possible, and requested him to distress himself as little as possible in answering them. Cox is a stalwart man, in the prime of life. It was a truly melancholy sight to witness his sufferings. He is labouring under more than one severe fracture in the chest. He breathed as if a hydraulic press was being applied to bring his breast and back together. The sweat rolled in large drops from his head and face, and Mr. Gannon

had to administer brandy more than once during the short examination by the coroner, in order to give the poor patient strength to utter his replies. Several times there was a long and painful pause, during which Cox convulsively grasped a handle suspended from the ceiling for the purpose of enabling him to change his position. The surgeon frequently fanned the sufferer, and the current of air across his face seemed to be peculiarly agreeable to him, notwithstanding his intense pain. Mr. Gannon was extremely attentive to his patient, and the fortitude with which the gallant fellow bore his sufferings was worthy of a hero and a Christian.

Charles Cox, who was in the break-van of the excursion train next the engine, gave evidence that the signal at the Kentish-town station stood "All right," that is the danger signal was not up. This he repeated several times. The only red light he saw the whole way was at Edgeware station, which they "whistled off." The collision took place three or four minutes afterwards.

The Coroner: Did you see the collision?—The witness (with a shudder, and apparently in great pain): Yes, I saw the danger before we came to the spot. I saw the trucks.

The Coroner: And can you tell us what was done in your train?—The witness: Our driver whistled, and I sang out to the guard. Before they could do anything more we were into the trucks.

The Coroner: At what speed do you think you were travelling?—The witness: I do not know that I can pretend to say, for it is a thing I never studied.

The coroner and jury then proceeded to the bedside of George Woody, a signalman, who was in the break with Cox. He was suffering from internal injuries and displayed some irritability at being subjected to examination. He also gave evidence that no danger signal was shown. Some one at the Kentish-town station showed a hand light, which the guard of the train answered by a whistle. I saw the trucks of the ballast train about fifty or sixty yards off. I happened to look out. They might have been a little further off. I noticed no more. The collision took place, and I was up to my middle in the ruins. The first thing I heard was my little boy calling out for me. He also saw the light that was whistled off. He only saw one light on coming to Kentish-town. This closed the witness's examination, and the coroner and jury left the hospital.

On the return of the jury to the vestry hall, Charles Perkins was recalled, and asked by the coroner whether the danger-signal, of which he had spoken as being turned off, was a night or a day signal? He said that when speaking of the up line he was referring to the day signal. He was not in a position to see the auxiliary signal. The red lamps burning on the line, and he believed the hands of the semaphore were at work at the same time. "The lamp was lighted on the down signal; but I could not see the up signal. I saw the main signal on the line, but I could only see the hand up of the up line signal."

George Webster, of Leighton Buzzard, guard of the ballast train belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, was then called. He showed a red light on seeing the excursion train coming, but did not think they could see the ballast train at all.

Our engine whistled—I mean the engine of the ballast train. I did not hear the other engine whistle. I did not at any time see a hand light shown at the station. I think there was a lapse of twelve minutes between the passing of the regular train and the coming up of the excursion train. I do not know anything about the excursion trains or what time ought to elapse between their coming up and the regular trains. We expect the station to protect the road. I do not know that there were any excursion trains coming up; but I have since heard that there were six excursion trains on that day. No instructions had been given to me respecting them. The only instructions were that I should work in between the regular trains, but I knew nothing of the excursion trains. I did not see the signalman on the main platform after I came out of the siding. The witness was very closely examined upon this point, but he repeated that he did not see any one of the signals or lights after coming out of the siding, he having been working for a quarter of an hour on the cross lines. He proceeded to say:—The flagman was holding the points at the time when the accident happened, but I did not see whether he had then a flag or not. He had one in his hand when I came out of the siding, but, except then, I did not see him with a flag. The train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. I saw the danger signal go up. It was a red lamp, showing towards Hampstead. I saw the white light, and at the same time the arm. By the Coroner:—I and two others went to Mr. Woodhouse, one at a time. After I made my statement it was taken down in writing. Some of it was read over to me, but I do not know whether all of it was. By a Jurymen:—I was not told at the time that my statement did not agree with the statements made by two other officers of the railway. By Colonel Yolland:—There was one arm of the platform station signal up for danger for the up-road.

Cook, the fireman of the ballast train, corroborated the evidence of Webster.

I have a distinct knowledge that both day and night signals were up. Both arms were up, and the effect of it would be to protect both the up and the down line. During the time of shunting the engine the signals were still kept up. After that I did not notice what occurred. I did not see how the signals were after the accident.

He also had been examined at Euston-square. The steam of the excursion train was not shut off at the time of the collision.

Wightman, the policeman in charge of the signals at the Hampstead station, said that the excursion was ten minutes after the regular train and did not stop.

The former was going at about thirty miles an hour.

I did not receive any telegram from Kentish-town about shunting going on last Tuesday evening. I have at other times received such notice—in very bad slippery weather.

To Mr. Parker: I had instructions given to me as regards the return of the excursion trains from Kew. I had instructions that they would come back between eight and half-past nine. The excursion to which the accident occurred was an hour and ten minutes before its time. I did not notice whether the auxiliary between Kentish-town and Hampstead was up for the excursion. If it was up for "danger" it would have been the duty of the driver to stop at it. I telegraphed the excursion on to Kentish-town before it had passed my hut, so that the man at Kentish-town would have had time to put up the auxiliary.

To Mr. Wilson: I did not hear the crash; but three minutes after the train passed the line was blocked by telegram from Kentish-town. I looked up the line and I saw that the auxiliary was on "danger" then. Until three minutes after the excursion passed I had not noticed the auxiliary.

To Colonel Yolland: If the reply had not been "Line clear," after the regular train, I would have stopped the excursion. The next regular train was due at 7.55 p.m.; and therefore it was not possible that the excursion could have been mistaken for a regular train. The lamps on the auxiliary between Kentish-town and Hampstead stations are lit from Hampstead station. They were not lit when the excursion passed that night. When I saw the auxiliary after the accident it was the board and not the lamp that showed danger.

The inquiry was resumed on Monday. Several spectators of the accident were examined, and so also were the station-masters at Kew and Kentish-town, and other officials. Rayner, the signalman, was called, but did not appear. The hope was, however, expressed that he would do so next morning.

#### THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.

The annual cutlers' feast took place at Sheffield on Thursday. The banquet was held in the large hall, and among the principal guests were Earl Manners, Lord Teynham, Lord Denman, the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Sir J. W. Ramsden, M.P., Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., Sir W. Armstrong, and numerous other gentlemen of influence. Several of the speakers commented on Mr. Roebuck's recent expression of confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor of Austria, with regard to his recent grant of a constitutional government to his dominions. Mr. ROEBUCK, however, was not called upon to speak until a late hour in the evening, and his speech was in consequence very short. In reply to the attacks of several previous speakers, he said:—

In reference to Italy the Emperor of Austria had given to his various subjects constitutional government. He had put that government before them, and where there was absolute government before he had introduced constitutional government. For that he praised Austria, and for that he was censured. Now, what could he get for praising that? There was a thing in *Punch* bandied about that day, in which the Emperor of Austria was represented as having run away with the dog "Tear 'em," but had he run away with the dog? Was he not here (laughter), and what had the Emperor of Austria done to make him follow him away? Why, he had only done what every constitutional monarch would do—he had given his people constitutional government. Well, but he was told there were countries in the dominion of the Emperor of Austria that would not accept the offer that had been made. This, he said, was exactly the case which England fell into in 1800 with respect to Ireland. The *Times* newspaper had turned round upon him and said that the Emperor had not adopted the rule that was adopted when England appealed to Ireland. The Emperor of Austria had adopted no such thing. He said, "I am here. There is nothing before me. I have no constitution to consider, and will give the best I can." And what did he give? He gave an exact counterpart of England when he appealed to Hungary that she should elect representatives to the Reichsrath; but they determined not to do so, and passed resolutions against the constitution.

Mr. M. Hunter: Because they had a better constitution. (Order, order.)

Mr. ROEBUCK: I am very glad of that interruption. You may say what you like, but there was no such thing. ("Hear, hear," and confusion.) It was entirely done away with.

Mr. HUNTER: By whom? By force. (Confusion.)

Mr. ROEBUCK: Wait a minute. The Emperor of Austria, when he gave that constitution to his whole dominion, had not a constitution before him to consider. (Hear.) I will not, sir, at this time of night, go into further discussion upon this matter. If the time were allowed me I would defend my opinion; and this I will say, that I have been abused as if I were a man devoid of any possible feeling of honour or humanity—as if I were a person worthy of your execration, and not of your support. And for what? (Hear.) Because I have supported a great monarch in making a constitutional movement. (Hear, hear.)

#### SERIOUS FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Early on Wednesday morning two extensive cooperages in Limehouse, with a large quantity of timber, were destroyed, and two houses damaged. Immediately afterwards, a large bonded tea and sugar warehouse, in Lower Thames-street, was on fire, and five other premises were ignited, and a great amount of damage done.

In the evening of the same day a much more disastrous conflagration broke out in the extensive tallow warehouse of Knight and Sons, in Paternoster-row. These premises have for a long time been the terror of the neighbourhood, and more than once have been on fire. The extensive silk warehouses of Messrs. Hitchcock adjoined this immense & low-melting warehouse,

and so greatly were they placed in jeopardy at one time that the persons employed on the premises removed 50,000*l.* worth of silk out of the buildings, and deposited the same in the Cathedral Coffee-house. The flames from Messrs. Knight's premises were next attacking the front of the premises numbered 30 in Paternoster-row (opposite side), occupied by Mr. T. Piper, printer, the Cambridge Bible warehouse, and the office of the *Photographic News*. The sight at this time became fearful to look upon, and never was the cathedral of St. Paul more brilliantly illuminated. The flames next laid hold of the premises numbered 42 in Paternoster-row, belonging to Messrs. Lemaire, the booksellers and publishers, also those of Messrs. Blackie and Sons, publishers, and were attacking, with full force, several other houses in London-house-yard, soon after which the whole of one of the buildings fell with a terrific crash, nearly burying several of the firemen. A Mr. White, who was handing brandy round to the firemen, was knocked down, and he was severely cut about the hands and knees. The heat at length became so intense that the front of the premises of Mr. Pattie, bookseller, No. 31, Paternoster-row, commenced smoking at the front, and the glass was cracking and splitting. The roofs of several houses a considerable distance off were set on fire, and even some of the blinds in the General Post-office were ignited by the showers of sparks that fell upon and into that establishment. Paul Gerrard, one of the brigade engineers, had his face burnt whilst getting his engine to work. This officer, and, in fact, the whole body of firemen, regardless of the danger they ran, kept to their posts, and were enabled to cut off the further extension of the fiery element; but it was not entirely extinguished at nine o'clock on Thursday morning. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* The premises of Messrs. Longmans, the publishers, were among those which suffered. Though one of the houses occupied by that firm was destroyed, the loss is fully covered by insurance, and the business of the firm will not be interrupted. Their losses include the whole of their stock of Macaulay's fifth volume, and of the illustrated edition of "Lalla Rookh." Mr. Lemaire, recently established as a commission agent, has lost the whole of his property, and has had a narrow escape with his life. The Messrs. Blackie, among other property, have lost the whole of the copper-plates of their large quarto atlas.

Two other fearful conflagrations took place in the metropolis at an early hour on Wednesday morning. One of them broke out in the cooperage of Mr. Seaton, at Limehouse, and extended to several of the neighbouring buildings, occasioning a large destruction of property. The scene of the other fire was the extensive wholesale tea warehouse of Messrs. Batten, in Lower Thames-street. In this case again great damage was done.

At an early hour on Friday another great fire broke out, and raged for a considerable time. The scene of the occurrence was Paul-street, Finsbury. The fire broke out in the first instance in a house in that street, but very quickly spread through various ranges of buildings into Hill-street, Providence-street, and other places adjoining. Several houses were burned down, and much damage of a less wholesale kind was done in other instances.

#### THE HARVEST OF 1861.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

Our first notice of the harvest prospects of the present year appeared at the end of July. From the reports then before us we predicted a deficiency in the wheat crop—a deficiency as to the actual breadth of land sown with this grain, and as to the produce of the reduced acreage. We have now additional confirmation of that view, and although nothing is so dear to the prophet as the realisation of his prophecy, we can assure our readers we wish in this case it had been otherwise, as a falling-off in the wheat crop is not likely to prove of advantage to any body save Russia or America.

We have been closely examining some two hundred reports proceeding from some four or six of the farmers of highest repute in each English county—and by 114 of these we are told that the wheat crop is below the average, by seventy-six that it is an average, and by fourteen that it is above an average. In the year 1858 the same number of reports were thus divided:—eight below an average, ninety-two an average, and 101 above an average. Last year, out of 140 reports, ninety-three were below the average, forty-six an average, and one above an average. The harvest of 1860 is acknowledged to have been the most disastrous ever known in English agriculturists, and although we could have desired otherwise, it does not appear from the evidence adduced that the harvest of 1861 gives any promise to amend the shortcomings of the previous year. Let us not, however, take too gloomy a view. The prospect did look somewhat clouded at the commencement of August, for rain had been heavy and frequent throughout the greater part of the island, the crops were wanting sun, and in many parts were giving signs of mildew and blight. But the sun shone out before the work of the reaper commenced, and has continued with almost uninterrupted splendour to shine upon the labours of the field. For more than a month now has the great luminary been at work to bless the toil of the husbandman, to counteract his despondency, and to confirm his best hopes. It is difficult to conjecture the distress that would have followed upon the event of a rainy harvest, for though we are a rich people, the disbursement of another forty millions sterling for grain that should

have been produced upon our own soil, and for the production of which capital and labour had been as usual invested, must have been felt in the pockets of all classes. It is true that a bad harvest is not fraught with those dangerous political effects which accompanied it before the abrogation of the Corn Laws, but supposing the deficiency to be easily supplied from America, a loss of capital is sustained by the farming fraternity which renders them unable to obtain from the land during the two or three following years anything but a modicum of its possible produce. Under the best circumstances the majority of farmers possess far less capital than they require to manage thoroughly the land occupied by them, and such a sensible reduction of it as we now refer to is, therefore, immediately felt by themselves and the country generally. This calamity, however, has not fallen upon us to the extent threatened, and we cannot but rejoice in the splendid weather which has perfected the ear, rendered the straw valuable for cattle-feeding purposes, and filled the kernel with a copious supply of the most nourishing farina. We hear much of wheat of unusual weight—64 and 66 lbs. per bushel—and it seems that as threshing proceeds and the new wheat finds its way to market, the superiority of the entire crop over the average of crops in this respect will be fully visible.

It may now be said that the wheat crop is secure, except in the northern corn-growing districts of Scotland, where they have not been favoured with the same fine weather as has been enjoyed in the south. The last load has gone to the stack and the gleaners have scoured the fields and made their fingers sore against the stubble, in search of material for the "glent loaf." The business of the year so far is complete, and the farmer is now stirring the land with a view to a fresh deposition of his seed and his hope. As to any actual computation of the crop we have no data at our disposal; the collection of agricultural statistics is an improvement in science yet to be effected, and we must wait patiently therefore until the end of another year, when our disbursement for wheat and flour will prove whether the estimate formed of the present harvest is correct or not.

Recurring to the statistics gained from private sources, which are, of course, merely opinion, it is found with respect to barley that, as a crop, it ranks very much above an average, of a certain number of reports 29 being below, 94 an average, and 75 above an average. Of oats, 28 farmers in various counties report them below an average, 80 an average, and 102 above an average; while beans are below and peas above an average. Excepting the beans, the crops in England are in a fair way of being secured, and the sportsman may range the fields without interruption.

The potato crop still continues to be a doubtful one. The reports are surprisingly contradictory, and we expect that the injury sustained is a great deal exaggerated. The dry weather came, in fact, just in time to save us from a heavy failure in this root, and potato growers have not as yet had much opportunity of discovering the extent to which the virus has spread. The disease has stopped in Ireland, but throughout Germany it is reported as very violent in its ravages.

The good accounts of the general harvest obtained from the Continent and from America are fully confirmed by late reports;—France appears to be the only sufferer, and she is busy in our market, and by an active demand keeps up the price of wheat, which would otherwise fall considerably below its present status.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Balmoral, and has been joined by Prince Louis of Hesse and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg. On the 5th, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, with Prince Louis of Hesse, attended the Highland gathering at Braemar. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the Queen and Prince Consort were in attendance. The royal dinner party included the Princess of Hohenlohe, Prince Louis of Hesse, Sir C. Wood, Sir J. Clark, Baron Westerweller, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

On Friday afternoon the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove to Aberarder, where ponies were awaiting the royal party, who rode round by the Ballock Derg-road to Invercauld, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, and drove back to Balmoral. Prince Alfred went out deer-stalking. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, went to fish in Loch Mulek.

The Prince of Wales dined on Thursday evening with the officers of the 3rd Light Dragoons at their quarters in the Curragh.

Captain Crofton is not about to retire from his post as Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland, as was for some time apprehended.

On Thursday Lord Palmerston attended the first meeting of the new Board of Harbour Commissioners appointed under the Act of last session, by which the management of Dover Harbour undergoes considerable change. The principal business transacted was the appointment of officials. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Lord Warden joined Lady Palmerston and Mr. and Mrs. Cowper, and proceeded from the Lord Warden Hotel to the Admiralty pier, for the purpose of inspecting the works already executed.

The *Press* of Saturday publishes "an important revelation, which has been communicated to us from an authoritative source," (which we venture to surmise will turn out to be a mare's nest) "to the effect that a secret agreement has been come to between the King of Sweden and the Emperor Napoleon, by which the Finns are to be encouraged to reunite their country to Sweden, the Emperor Napoleon undertaking to assist them, if necessary, as he assisted Italy."

A paragraph has found its way into some of the papers

to the effect that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's health is in a very unsatisfactory state. We (*Post*) have the best authority for contradicting this rumour, the hon. baronet's health being at the present time better than it has been for some years past.

#### Law and Police.

**THE CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.**—On Friday the Rev. Henry Holloway, charged with extensive robberies at railways and other places, was again brought before Mr. Arnold at Westminster Police-court for examination. Several witnesses being required, who were not in attendance, for the purpose of completing the case, the prisoner was remanded for another week.

**THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION SOCIETY AND THE MORISONIANS.**—The *Scottish Guardian* reports a curious libel case tried in the Linlithgow Small Debts Court, arising out of certain proceedings at a public meeting. Mr. Alexander Jamieson sued Dr. Figg for the sum of 12*l.* sterling as damages and solatium to his feelings and reputation, for having, in a public meeting, held at Borrowstounness, denominated him an "impostor." It appears that Mr. Jamieson, as agent of the Scottish Reformation Society, was announced to deliver several lectures in Borrowstounness, principally upon controversial subjects. Upon one occasion, an attempt was made by the Morisonian party to induce the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, to retire, and to elect another party in his place. This, however, failed, and Dr. Figg, who took a prominent part in the movement for a new chairman, and who it appears is a subscriber to the funds of the Reformation Society, was heard, in reply to some observations made by Mr. Jamieson, to designate that gentleman an "impostor." The using the term impostor was not denied by the defender, who rested his defence mainly on the alleged fact that he had been induced to subscribe to the funds of the Scottish Reformation Society in the belief that it was an organisation devoted solely to oppose the doctrines and principles of the Romish Church; whereas Mr. Jamieson had bitterly attacked tenets held by an immense number of Protestants. In these circumstances, he held that the term impostor, though strong, was at least justifiable. The Sheriff took the case to avizandum, and on Friday decreed against Dr. Figg for 5*l.* sterling, but found no expenses due to either party.

**THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.**—The Scottish proceedings in the Yelverton marriage case are going slowly on. On Tuesday evidence was taken by commission, in Dublin, for the Scottish Court of Session, on the question whether Major Yelverton was a Protestant at the time of, or within a year of, the alleged Irish marriage. The commission for taking proof in this case has—says the *Freeman's Journal*—terminated in Newry in a rather queer fashion. The counsel for Mrs. Yelverton required that the major should be produced in order to be identified, as several of the witnesses had made mistakes in reference both to the lady and gentleman. The major's advisers did not produce him for that purpose, and moved the commissioner to adjourn the examination to a future day. This motion of the major's counsel was granted by the commissioner against the remonstrance of the lady's advisers, who stated that the protracted proceedings in the suit were impairing her health, and overwhelming her with costs which she could not bear, and that unless she were protected by the court she must, in despair, abandon her suit. Apparently the proceedings in this case will never terminate.

**COMMITTAL FOR MURDER.**—The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against William Maloney, charged with stabbing his wife in Leg-court, Westminster.—The man Beamish has undergone a final examination before the coroner at Coventry charged with having poisoned his wife and infant child. He was committed for trial.

#### Miscellaneous News.

**PLYMOUTH ELECTION.**—Mr. Walter Morrison, of Harley-street, London, son of the late James Morrison, Esq., is likely to be the candidate in the Liberal interest for the seat vacant by the elevation of Lord Valletort to the House of Peers. The Conservatives have not yet announced a candidate.

**NEW PLANET.**—Another telescopic planet, the seventy-first, has been discovered by the indefatigable Dr. Luther at the Observatory of Dunseldorf. It was first seen on the 13th ult., and has since been observed at other observatories; it was perceived at Dresden on the 20th, and has received the name of Niobe.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY AND LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT** happened to two unfortunate servant-girls, on Sunday, in an hotel in Norfolk-street, close to the water-side. The door of the kitchen, it appears, opens on the river, and one of the girls, in accordance with her custom, opened it for the purpose of ascertaining the time by looking at the Westminster clock-tower, and unfortunately fell into the water. Her fellow-servant endeavoured to save her, but both of them were carried away by the tide. The former was saved, but the hapless girl who first fell in perished before assistance could reach her.

**PAINFUL SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE.**—A great sensation has been created in Breconshire, Monmouthshire, and the adjacent counties, by the melancholy suicide of Mr. Davies, of Llangatock, a gentleman holding an influential position in society, and well known in South Wales, who committed self-destruction by blowing his brains out. He accomplished the sad act by placing the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth, which he succeeded in discharging with the aid of a ruler to touch the trigger. He was found quite dead, with the rifle resting on his shoulder. No cause is at present assigned for the rash act. Deceased was fifty years of age. The sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole of the neighbourhood.

**SHORT TIME IN LANCASHIRE.**—Manchester advices state that many spinners and manufacturers are

now lessening their productions, who had previously refused to entertain the suggestion, and that after the present week the short time movement is likely to extend considerably. In each of the following neighbourhoods—Staleybridge, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Clitheroe—there are several spinning and weaving establishments, and still more mere weaving sheds, which now work only four days a week. In all parts of the county, many manufacturers have portions of their looms entirely unemployed; and holidays a week long, to both spinners and weavers, are common.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A CIRCUS AT LEICESTER.**—On Monday evening the 2nd. acirens, capable of holding upwards of 2,000 persons, attached to the Fleur-de-Lis Inn, Leicester, was crowded to witness the usual performances. The entertainment of the evening concluded with a piece entitled "The Monkey and the Red Indians," in which Master Stevens, son of the proprietor, and about eight years of age, enacted the monkey. In making up for the part the boy was enveloped in wadding, in which he had to climb a rope. Unfortunately the lad ascended too high on the rope, so as to take fire from the chandelier. The poor boy was instantly one mass of flame, and although every exertion was used in extinguishing the flames, he was so severely burnt that he died the next day.

**KEW GARDENS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.**—The beautiful ribbon flower-bed, fifty feet in length by seven in breadth, is still the one leading attraction of the season. The flowers are now exceedingly brilliant, being at the climax of their autumnal beauty. All the great centres of English industry are sending agents and artists to copy it, as a design and pattern for part of the goods they are making for the Great Exhibition of next year, viz:—Manchester, prints, chintz, draperies, &c.; Coventry, ribbons; Kidderminster, carpets; Glasgow, muslins, shawls, &c.; Yorkshire, coloured table covers; Belfast, damask table linen, &c.; Nottingham, lace; Macclesfield, Derby, and Spitalfields, silks, embroideries, &c.; Dublin, mixed fabrics; Paisley, Scotch goods and window muslins; Bradford, moreens and damasks; Clerkenwell, artificial flowers; and the Potteries, china and porcelain. A lady of title has ordered to be manufactured for her fifty yards of stair-carpeting, and a drawing-room carpet, the border of which will be an exact imitation of the above, and the centre copies of many of the circular flower-beds in various parts of the garden.

**THE FIRST IRON-PLATED FRIGATE AT SEA.**—The iron steam frigate Defence, 22, 600-horse power, steamed into Chatham harbour at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Defence crossed Shields bar at four p.m. on Thursday, and at ten o'clock the same evening left the mouth of Tyne. Her engines, which were under the control of Mr. Ollis, worked admirably, and, notwithstanding that only half-speed was maintained, and occasionally scarcely that, ten and-a-quarter knots an hour were easily made, the screw making fifty-two to sixty revolutions per minute, with a pressure of steam of only twenty pounds. During the run round the coasts fell short, and wood had to be burnt in the furnaces. For six hours after leaving the Tyne, violent southerly winds were experienced, but subsequently the wind was light from the south and south-west. The Defence being the first of the iron-plated frigates which has actually been at sea great anxiety was felt as to how she would behave when meeting the swell which always sets in from the German Ocean, coupled with strong gale. The result, however, has been most satisfactory, the huge vessel pitching but very slightly. Although without a single spar, or an inch of canvas set, she steamed as steadily and was as easily managed as a river steamboat. The engines were never once stopped until the Shipwash was reached at 12 p.m. on Friday, twenty-six hours after leaving Tynemouth, the distance run during that time being 210 miles, the steamer never once being at full speed.—*Times*.—[Mr. Mare, of Millwall, Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, and the Thames Ironworks Company, have secured Admiralty contracts for three iron-cased frigates. They will carry 60 guns, and are also to be used as steam rams.]

**TERRIBLE CANAL ACCIDENT.**—For some weeks past several of the boats on the Grand Junction Canal have been propelled by steam instead of being drawn by horses. There are several tunnels on the canal, one of them being at Agar Town, and another, the one in which the melancholy occurrence which we are about to detail, being close to the Blisworth station on the London and North-Western Railway. The canal tunnels are made of brick, and are little, if at all, larger than a sewer. The tunnels are so constructed that horse-power is of no use, previous to the introduction of steam the boats being propelled by a process called "legging." The process is this:—A board is placed out on either side of the boat, and on each boat lies a man who places his feet against the wall of the tunnel and thus pushes the boat along. This system still prevails on boats to which the steam-engine has not yet been applied, and as the labour of thus "legging" the boat along is both arduous and disagreeable the steam-engine is welcomed as a very agreeable substitute. The engine, however, is not without its disadvantages, for, as the tunnels are long, and, as we have said, no larger than sewers, the boatmen are half-stifed by the volumes of carbon that are emitted from the low funnel; coal being burnt instead of coke. On Friday night two steam-boats entered the tunnel, and before they again emerged from it the people in them were rendered insensible by the fumes from the engines, two of the men being quite dead, one of them fearfully burnt

by falling, while insensible, on the engine, and two others injured by immersion and partial suffocation. The tunnel is a mile or more in length, and has but one shaft in it; that one shaft being covered over.

**BLONDIN OUTDONE—A HOAX.**—The inhabitants of York were recently informed, by advertisement, that on Thursday evening week, M. D'Alberte, from North Woolwich, would perform a variety of feats on the tight rope, in a field, in Gillygate, so as completely to throw Blondin into the shade. In fact, it was announced that Blondin would be outdone. Every preparation was made for the display, and shortly after the time appointed several thousand persons had assembled together. They, however, found to their cost, as the shades of evening were fast approaching, that their credulity had been played upon, and that some party unknown had been "too old" even for the citizens of the "ancient" city of York. No rope-walking took place, and there ensued a scene of confusion which might have been attended with serious consequences. The whole of the apparatus was pulled down and destroyed, the fireworks which had been prepared were set on fire, and an immense bonfire was ultimately made in the field of the wood which had been provided for the suspension of the rope. These disorderly proceedings were at length put an end to by the police, and no serious accident occurred. We are informed that D'Alberte was in York on Thursday evening, and ready to fulfil his engagement with the parties (who are stated to belong to Newcastle) with whom he had agreed to perform, on condition of his receiving the amount stipulated for his performance. No money, however, it appears, could be obtained by Mr. Evans, his agent, and as none was forthcoming, D'Alberte declined to make the ascent, unless, at any rate, an instalment of the money was paid to him. It is asserted that 100*l.* worth of property belonging to him was destroyed, but he is not the only sufferer from the riotous proceedings which took place. A man and two women, said to be mixed up in the affair, were given into custody for obtaining money under false pretences, but after hearing the circumstances, the constable liberated them. It seems to be the general impression that D'Alberte was not to blame for the hoax perpetrated upon the public, for he no doubt considers himself perfectly justified in withholding his performance until he received his *quid pro quo*.—*Manchester Examiner*.

### Literature.

*The New "Examen,"* or, an Inquiry into the Evidence relating to certain Passages in Lord Macaulay's History. By JOHN PAGET, Barrister-at-Law. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood and Sons.

The admiration universally commanded by Lord Macaulay's genius, and the regret felt at his sudden and melancholy decease, render one naturally indisposed to perpetuate discussions which cannot be carried on without impeaching not only his accuracy in matters of fact, or even his integrity in the use of his authorities, but the whole spirit and purpose of his historical writing. The sacredness of historic truth, and the fair fame of greatness superior to Macaulay's, and more fruitful in enduring good to England than his brilliant periods and declamatory torrents, will not suffer those to be silent who have proved to themselves the unreliableness of the Whig historian—wherever his party politics require the supply of heightening colours and varnish on the one hand, or of umber and black on the other,—or wherever his somewhat unaccountable personal prejudices can find objects on which to indulge themselves in the shades of historic persons. His splendid volumes, which every one reads and delights in, are satisfying authority to no one; and are surely destined to lose more and more their influence and their character through the detection of perversities of judgment and corruptions of fact by the caprice and partiality of the author. It is not without justice that Mr. Paget has applied to Lord Macaulay his own words as to another writer: "He has written an incomparable book. He has written something better, perhaps, than the best history; but he has not written a good history; he is, from the first chapter to the last, an inventor."

Mr. Paget has found himself by "the dry examination of facts," compelled to surrender the illusions by which he confesses to have been enthralled, in common with so many others, on the first perusal of Lord Macaulay's History. He has selected five instances of representations which he has found, as he judges, to be contrary to the facts, and even contrary to the authorities which Lord Macaulay himself professes to have made the basis of his statements. The first is that of the Duke of Marlborough,—whom Mr. Paget does not seek to defend from the imputation of a mean and base attempt to maintain a good standing with James, while the subject and soldier of William, by the communication to Louis of the English designs upon Brest; but deals only with the question whether Macaulay has or has not given a true account of the transaction. After quoting in full the passage of the History which contains the most weighty of the

charges against Marlborough, Mr. Paget proceeds:—

"We are willing to accept this passage as the battle-ground on which to decide the question how far Lord Macaulay's treatment of evidence entitles him to confidence as an historian. We do so for two reasons. First, it is selected by Lord Macaulay himself as the strongest case against Marlborough; and secondly, the evidence lies in a very narrow compass, and is to be found on the shelves of every ordinary library. The reader may therefore easily judge for himself, and from a short examination supply himself with a measure by which to gauge the amount of confidence to be placed in other statements."

"This charge may be divided under four heads—

"I. That Marlborough, making use of certain sources of information peculiar to himself, discovered the design of the Government to make a descent upon Brest, and revealed it to James, and through him to Louis, who would not otherwise have known it in time to prepare for defence."

"II. That the information so communicated by Marlborough enabled the French Government to take such steps, and that they did thereupon take such steps, as rendered the expedition abortive."

"III. That Talmash was by the means 'lured into a snare,' and, to use Lord Macaulay's own words, 'perished by the basest of all the hundred villainies of Marlborough.'

"IV. That Marlborough was thus the real author of the slaughter in Camaret Bay, and the 'murderer of Talmash,' his object being to get rid of Talmash as a personal rival, and to force himself back into the service of the Government and the possession of the important and lucrative places from which he had been discharged two years before."

"It is impossible to deepen the shadows of this picture. If it be true, Marlborough was a monster of depravity; if it be false, and if it can be shown that Lord Macaulay had before him the evidence showing its falsehood, we should be sorry to put into plain English what Lord Macaulay must be held to be in the estimation of all honest men."

Now, without following out the details of the examination, we shall proceed to the summary of the reply, which rests on evidence given with great minuteness, and which we have ourselves verified so far as to afford us something like assurance that Mr. Paget himself uses his authorities fairly, as well as intelligently.

"Nothing can exceed in minuteness of detail and positiveness of assertion this particular charge against Marlborough. Nothing can exceed its gravity and importance. At the same time it is difficult to say whether it excels most in the *suggestio falsi* or in the *suppressio veri*. It is not true that it was by means of Marlborough's information that the French Government were enabled to fortify Brest; it is not true that Talmash was lured into a snare;—it is not true that he and Berkeley were in ignorance that the design upon Brest was known at Versailles, and that steps had been taken for defence;—it is not true that Marlborough was the cause of the failure of the expedition;—and it is a monstrous and a foul calumny that Marlborough was the 'murderer' of Talmash. The instances of 'suppressio veri' are almost as remarkable. The treachery of Shrewsbury is suppressed; the treachery of Godolphin is suppressed. The reader would never discover from Lord Macaulay's narrative that either of them had anything whatever to do with the transaction. Floyd's intelligence is suppressed; Lord Arran's information is suppressed; Melfort's communication to Louis is suppressed; the fact of the fortification of Brest in April is suppressed; the correspondence between William and Shrewsbury is garbled; and the dying words of Talmash, which afford the clearest proof of the innocence, in his estimation, of Marlborough, are distorted into evidence of his guilt!

"We would willingly suppose that Lord Macaulay had been misled by other historians, who might have been biased by the party feelings of the day. But this unhappily is impossible. He quotes and refers to the very documents we have laid before the reader—the very documents that disprove his assertions. The evidence was in his hands, which proves incontrovertibly that James was in possession of the information in April; that Godolphin had communicated it to Floyd during that month, and that Louis was in possession of it certainly not later than the 1st of May; that it was known to the English Court that the French King was aware of their intentions, and that precautions had been taken for the protection of Brest. Yet Lord Macaulay persists, year after year, and edition after edition, in reiterating this monstrous accusation—designates this as 'the foulest of treasons,' 'the basest of the hundred villainies of Marlborough,' and showers down upon him such appellations as 'traitor,' 'criminal,' and 'murderer!'

"We have been amongst those who have shared most deeply in the universal admiration due to the genius and eloquence of Lord Macaulay. In his own department we still regard him as unrivalled. He is beyond comparison the greatest master of brilliant and unscrupulous historical fiction that has ever adorned the language of England. It is impossible for any Englishman—it is impossible for any honest man, to rise from a perusal of this attack upon Marlborough, and an examination of the evidence upon which it rests, without feelings of the deepest indignation."

The worst attack on Marlborough having been successfully repelled, Mr. Paget also has vindicated him from the many minor charges brought against him in the History, and has satisfactorily shown that, though by no means stainless, the Great Captain's youth was not the repulsive thing that is here pictured, and that his mature character and his domestic relations may be fitly the objects of feelings far different from those in which Lord Macaulay has indulged.

The second part of this "Examen" is devoted to the "Massacre of Glencoe"; that piece of "severe justice," as he calls it, which Lord Macaulay has attempted so painfully to excuse, and to turn, by the most monstrous evasions and sophisms, and by wickedly garbled quotations,

the reproach from William to the *Master of the Ship*. William may, indeed, be but little blameable; and Lord Macaulay's sin is not in defending him, but in a use or misuse of documents and dates that has hardly a parallel within all our reading for designed falsification of facts. The remaining instances of misrepresentation examined by Mr. Paget are not less marked; their subjects are the Highlands of Scotland, Viscount Dundee, and William Penn; the first of these three yields much interesting matter; the last has perhaps become wearisome from having been long so prominently dwelt on, and is, we confess, the one instance in this volume in which we are disposed to think Macaulay had some plausible grounds for the colour he has put into his narration. The inquiry respecting the character of Dundee had been somewhat anticipated by Professor Aytoun and others, but is a very important one, and points to something like a necessary reversal of a popular historical judgment.

We, by no means, agree in all the opinions Mr. Paget has expressed in the course of his inquiries: our sympathies are not always with him. But we are deeply impressed by his carefulness, clearness of mind, and fairness of judgment:—we think his case fully made out, in each instance, *as against Macaulay*, if not in absolute defence of those assailed. He writes with great dignity and power; occasionally with a true and majestic eloquence. The contents of the volume, with the exception of one portion, appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* during the last year of Lord Macaulay's life: but they demanded republication, and "The New Examen" ought to be in every historical library.

We had intended to add a few instances of Macaulay's mode of making quotations; but space forbids;—for dramatic travesty of an original authority, see p. 224, *et seq.*; for the introduction of words to make a quotation suit a purpose, see p. 290; for incapacity of adhering to the language which he professes to transcribe, see p. 46; and for imputation of a character to a document that proves to have no contents corresponding to the imputations, see p. 370, *et seq.* The gravity of these charges is not greater than the evidence is indisputable that Lord Macaulay's rhetorical genius and his personal and party prejudices greatly misled his judgment and perverted his historical representations.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

**PANICS NOT ALWAYS FROM WANT OF COURAGE.**—We cannot conclude without rebuking the ungenerous sneer which the panic of Bull's-run has drawn from the *Times* and *Punch* at American courage. Writers must know very little of military matters to suppose that cowardice is the cause of panics. All that we have read on the subject, directly proves the contrary. It is the want of discipline in the mass, not want of bravery in the individual soldier, which causes a panic. If the Americans had been an army of lions they would have certainly fled, if they were led on by asses, as it appears most of their commanders were; or if they had been lions, mistrustful of each other, as they probably were, from want of practice together on drill and parade, they would have equally fled. It is only when an army moves as one man, when after marching together, and facing in company for months together, fatigue and danger, that they get confidence in each other and in their commander. The Americans were braggarts, we admit, but no cowards.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

**HINTS FOR GOOD DIGESTION.**—If to digest our food, we should enjoy it, it should, of course be taken leisurely, and in a pleasant frame of mind. The cheerful society of friends should not be absent. Chatted food, the proverb says, is half digested. And the longer time spent over the meal thus socially enjoyed has its part in the benefit. Next to anxiety, the worst foe to digestion, is hurry; and this for several reasons. The stomach, in its normal action, contracts on each morsel as it is swallowed, and relaxes again to receive the next. Insufficient time allowed for this interferes with the rhythm of its movements, and disorders the play of its muscles. Cramps and painful feelings of distension could have no more likely cause. That haste cuts short mastication is obvious, and on the perfection of that process chiefly depends the rapidity with which the solution of the food can be effected. Again, it creates an artificial thirst, partly by not allowing time for the due admixture of saliva; and, above all, it deprives us of the natural guide to the proper amount of food, and remits almost to chance a decision than which scarcely any is more important to our well-being. For the natural indication of a sufficiency of food is the feeling of satisfaction; not satiety, which is always a symptom of excess, but a feeling of perfect comfort, and true luxury of eating. This feeling the hurried eater cannot know; it never exists for him. Either the unnatural violence to the stomach induces a premature feeling of repletion, and stunts him of his due supply, or he eats on until the warning (which ever comes too late) of satiety arrests him. But perhaps it is in vain to protest, to hurried men, against hurry in their eating; and it is well, therefore, that there exists a means by which its ill effects may be to a great degree escaped. *Meat* may be eaten rapidly; if cut small, even with very little mastication. Animal food, if well divided, may be, without much risk, almost *bolled*; but vegetable food may not. The reason of this difference is that the digestion of the former is carried on entirely by the secretions of the internal organs; that of the latter depends in considerable part upon the action of the saliva. If, therefore, little time can be secured for a meal, a chop may be swallowed rapidly, and bread, fresh or dried fruit, &c., taken afterwards at leisure—when

riding, perhaps, or at such intervals as may occur. By acting on his plan a tolerable digestion may be secured, even by those whose avocations compel them to compress their set times for eating into the most inadequate compass. The rapidity with which the carnivora consume their prey, and the slow feeding of the vegetable eaters, confirm this rule.—*From an article on "Food—to how take it," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

**"WHEN I AM GONE"**—You have said good-bye to a dear friend who has stayed a few days with you, and whom you will not see again for long; and you have, for a while, felt the house very blank without him. Did you ever think how the house would seem without yourself? Have you fancied yourself gone; and the place blank of that figure you know? *When I am gone*; let us not say these words, unless seriously; they express what is, to each of us, the most serious of all facts. The *May Queen* has few lines which touch me more than these:—

"For lying broad awake I thought of you and Effie dear;  
I saw you sitting in the house, and I no longer here."

Lord Macaulay, a few years before he died, had something presented to him at a great public meeting in Scotland; something which pleased him much. "I shall treasure it," he said, "so long as I live; and after I am gone"—There the great man's voice faltered, and the sentence remained unfinished. Yet the thought at which Macaulay broke down may touch many a lesser man more. For when we are gone, my friends, we may leave behind us those who cannot well spare us. It is not for one's own sake, that the *Gone*, so linked with one's own name, touches so much. We have had enough of this world before very long; and (as Uncle Tom expressed it) "heaven is better than Kentuck." But we can think of some, for whose sake we may wish to put off our going as long as may be. "Our minister," said a Scotch rustic, "aye preaches about goin' to heaven; but he'll never go to heaven as long as he can get stoppin' at Drumsleekie."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.**—How IT IS BEING ERRECTED.—Ten years ago, a great exhibition building was a matter for experiment: now it has become to be an example of experience. The nature of the constructive materials, their combination and the method for most advantageously applying them, are now as well understood as are the arrangements for grouping together, and generally disposing of the contents of the exhibition itself. It is in having iron to work with in addition to bricks and boards, and in thoroughly understanding how to handle their materials, and to apply their working powers, that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas are able to show at the end of every day so decided a step in advance of each passing yesterday. Their first practical movement augured well for the future success of their project. They began by laying out their works with consummate skill. Before anything was done, everything was made ready. The arrangements for facilitating both the advantageous application of labour and its rapid progress deserve all praise. A system of miniature railways forms the basis of the entire plan of practical operations. These rails, which ramify over the whole area of the structure in all its departments and divisions are upwards of two miles in extent. In the centre of the whole a powerful steam engine sets in motion an apparently complicated, but really simple and well-arranged, network of ropes working upon pulleys, which traverse the rails in every direction. This steam power, aided by human hands, not only moves a multitude of trucks with their burdens of bricks and girders, of shafts and planking, with ease and rapidity, but it also hoists whatever requires to be hoisted to any and every height, and then fixes the various details in their places and bolts them together, and is instantly ready to repeat the process. Easy and organised movement pervades every portion of the works. Constructed each in a suitable workshop of its own, the various objects are disposed of with a most masterly facility. Whatever the need may be, it has its own appropriate agency. Much of the work has to be done at a considerable height, and enormous masses have to be elevated and worked into the edifice high in the air. This is all accomplished by means of movable scaffolds, adapted to both height and mass of material. The largest of these, which travels on twelve wheels, is sixty feet square and one hundred feet in height, and in itself weighs not less than three hundred tons. It is at once completely efficient for all that can be demanded of it, and perfectly safe in action; and besides these important qualities, it may be moved by four men with levers such as they can readily apply. This is a specimen of the working appliances which our contractors at the present day are able to set in action, and of the skill that gives to strength so immense an accession of power. Such a movable scaffold may be expected to accomplish a proportionate amount of work, provided always that it is kept in action. And at South Kensington this truly marvellous machine is never permitted to remain inactive, and with it a long array of minor confederates are kept no less vigorously to their duties. Every variety of material comes in, in never-failing abundance, and all soon find their way to their appointed destinations, and they are applied to their becoming uses. To give some idea of the magnitude, and at the same time convey a correct impression relative to the massive strength of the structure, we may state that the numbers of bricks (in addition to ironwork) employed in the construction of the picture gallery falls but little short of 20,000,000.—*Art Journal*.

#### Gleanings.

The Foreign-office was removed to Whitehall-gardens last week.

Within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross there are 2,637 miles of streets.

On Friday at Liverpool, the wreck of the *Royal Charter* was put up to auction. The upset price was 5,000*l.* but as only 400*l.* was offered, the wreck was bought in.

The total receipts of the Birmingham Festival, concluded on Friday night last, were 10,503*l.* being an increase of 406*l.* on the receipts of 1858.

The number of wrecks during the month of August was 108, raising the total number during the present year to 1,225.

One in every forty-six of the population of England capable of bearing arms has volunteered, while in

Scotland the proportion is as high as one in twenty-six.

Messrs. Smith and Elder are preparing to reprint Miss Martineau's work on "Household Education," which they announce early in October.

An application has been made to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 for permission to exhibit "specimens illustrative of the seven ages of a flea."

The iron-cased man-of-war *Defence* quitted the Tyne on Friday, leaving the bar under steam.

H. M. S. *Driver*, of six guns, and 1,056 tons, has been lost on one of the Bahama reefs. The officers and crew, numbering 170, were saved.

Messrs. Houlston and Wright will commence in October a new halfpenny journal, to be entitled *Pearls from the Golden Stream*, to be edited by Mr. W. Hawkins, of Shrewsbury.

The Board of Inland Revenue have instructed that printers will not be allowed drawback on their stock of paper in hand on October 1st.

One shockingly inclement day a poor woman begged of Charles Lamb, ending her appeal with "Believe me, sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling, "so have I; it's a miserable day! Good bye."

A tale of unheard-of cruelty has been extensively circulated, to the effect that a man kept his wife a prisoner in an iron cage; but upon investigation it turns out that the husband had merely bought a set of steel hoops for his wife.

Lord St. Leonards, when Mr. Sugden, on entering Parliament, having heard that he had been turned into ridicule for being the son of a hair dresser, made answer, "So I am, and I am come into the House to give a dressing to the Whigs."

**JENNY LIND.**—The *Liverpool Mercury* says that Madame (Lind) Goldschmidt will, at the lowest estimate, receive 3,000*l.* for her two nights' performance in that town. The charges for admission will be 20*s.*, 15*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*, and she will have two-thirds of the receipts. Out of her receipts she will have to pay the other artistes, and 1,500*l.* would be left for the committee to pay the other incidental expenses attending such concerts.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.**—A teacher wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them away, don't you?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks."

**AN INGENIOUS THEORY.**—A French philosopher is at present maintaining the hypothesis that the feeding of the negro races continuously on exclusive animal food would effect their conversion into white men. He grounds his belief mainly on the fact that in some districts where a large quantity of such food is consumed, the peculiarities of the negro physiognomy are considerably reduced.

**KITE FLYING EXTRAORDINARY.**—An ingenious smuggling trick was practised three days ago on the frontier, near Lille. Some boys sent up a gigantic kite, and followed it across the frontier line into Belgium. There a man attached to the tail several bundles of cigars and a large one of tobacco. The kite was again raised, and the boys quietly returned into France without paying duty on their booty.

**HEROIC SELF-DEVOTION.**—The *Toronto Leader* gives a long account of the self-devotion of Mr. Panton, mail agent on board the Canadian, which was lost in the Straits of Belle Isle. After distinguishing himself by his coolness and gallantry, his last act consisted in taking off his life-belt and giving it to a lady, who was saved, whilst he himself perished.

**SOMETHING LIKE AN ICEBERG.**—The *Water Nymph*, arrived from Australia, was in the Southern Ocean continually among icebergs, which compelled her to deviate much from her course. One large berg was fully 20 miles in length by 150 feet in height.

Most of the provincial newspapers give accounts of "Harvest Home" festivals of a new and much-improved kind. Clergymen take the lead in them, and the labourers have rejoicing without debauchery.

**THE PREMIER AND THE STATION-MASTER.**—In many of the London and country papers we have seen a paragraph about a station-master on the Great Western Railway plucking a cigar from the mouth of Lord Palmerston, because he would not refrain from smoking on the Company's premises when ordered to do so. The whole account is a pure invention, and we can fearlessly contradict it, because we happen to know that Lord Palmerston thoroughly detests smoking of every kind.—*Hants Independent*.

**CIRCLE ROUND THE SUN.**—A curious phenomenon was visible at Montreal, Canada, on the 16th ult. To the unscientific eye it consisted of an intensely bright circle of rose-coloured light surrounding the sun at a distance of about one-eighth of the visible heavens, which circle was intersected by another of a dim grey colour; each circle being about the width of, and as clearly defined as a rainbow.

**THE DUKES AND THE MANUFACTURER.**—Any one acquainted with the personal appearance of the Dukes of Newcastle and Cleveland will know that the first has a striking and noble exterior, the second is not remarkable for good looks. These two noblemen were travelling together in a railway carriage, into which a Nottingham manufacturer entered; and shortly afterwards the Duke of Newcastle entered into a brisk conversation with the new traveller, asking him questions about the state of trade, &c., and availing himself of the opportunity of acquiring information; whilst the Duke of Cleveland held himself back. The Duke of Newcastle alighting, the Nottingham traveller asked his companion if he knew the name of the gentleman with whom he had been conversing? "The Duke of Newcastle," was the reply.

"What!" rejoined the astonished manufacturer; "well now, only to think that such a great gentleman should have talked in so free and easy a way to such snobs as you and me?"

A SERMON LOST BY THE ADVANCE ON BULL RUN.—Rev. J. M. Willey, the indefatigable chaplain of the Third Connecticut Regiment, relates the following curious incident:—While the troops were resting at Centerville, he concluded that, as they were about to advance on Manassas, it was of great importance that they should be cheered and encouraged in their work. Expecting to remain at Centerville over Sunday, he selected the text and arranged the plan for a sermon to be preached to his regiment; but alas! the early march of Sunday morning defeated his purpose, and although the text still remains, the sermon was never preached. It is sufficient to say that the text selected by Mr. Willey was that in Psalm lx. 7: "And Manassah is mine."

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, MISSIONARY TO THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—Where an iron laystall now stands, between Nos. 1 and 2, on the left of John's-lane, St. John-street, St. Sepulchre's, some few years since stood a house and shop, for many years occupied by a Mr. J. Davies, gingerbread-baker, a worthy, good man, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas, superintendent of the Silver-street Sabbath-school. The bakehouse was across the yard, in the rear of the house; it is still left standing, and is memorable for its having been the workshop of the youthful Williams, who was to grow up to preach the everlasting Gospel of salvation in heathen lands, and to finish up and seal his ministry with his own blood. John Williams was apprenticed to the said Mr. J. Davies, as a bread and biscuit baker, in the above house, where he lived and served his time. Mr. J. Davies dying many years since, and the house being old and very much dilapidated, it was pulled down some few years ago, and its site is now occupied as above described; but the workshop of the bakehouse still remains, to be seen over the old iron debris, in the yard behind, and is worthy of the attention of those who revere the memory of this devoted and martyred man of God.—*City Press*.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

COLMAN.—September 5, the wife of J. J. Colman, Esq., Norwich, of a son.  
RALIGH.—September 5, at Gloucester-villas, Highbury New-park, the wife of the Rev. A. Raleigh, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—LUCAS.—August 29, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Brighton, William Cleverly, younger son of George William Alexander, Esq., of Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey, and 40, Lombard-street, to Rachel Agnes, elder daughter of the late Jeffrey Lucas, Esq., of Hitchin, Hert. SYKES—KNOWLES.—August 29, at Grove Chapel, Gomersal, by the Rev. J. A. Savage, Alfred, only son of Henry Haigh Sykes, Esq., Huddersfield, to Betsey, second daughter of Thomas Knowles, Esq., Gomersal.  
WHITEMAN—HAYNES.—August 29, at the Congregational Chapel, Slough, by the Rev. S. Lillycrop, assisted by the Rev. G. Robins, William Henry, eldest son of William Henry Whiteman, Esq., of Woolwich, to Harriett, youngest daughter of Jacob Haynes, Esq., of Brentford, and Upton Villas, Slough.  
FITT—ATKINS.—September 2, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Aylsham, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, of Oulton, Samuel, youngest son of Mr. John Bell Pitt, of Oulton, carpenter, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Atkins, of Felmingham, wheelwright.  
GREG—RATHBONE.—September 2, at the Ancient Chapel, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. H. Thom, Eustace, son of W. R. Greg, Esq., to Emily, daughter of the late R. Rathbone, Esq.  
WILSON—PAYNE.—September 2, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. T. Toller, Mr. Charles Wilson, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Payne, all of that town.  
STOKER—WALKER.—September 3, at South-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. F. Edwards, Mr. Thomas Stodhart Stoker, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Nathaniel Walker, all of Leeds.  
FERRIS—TREVOR.—September 3, at the Old Chapel, Stroud, by the Rev. D. J. Evans, of New-cross, London, a daughter, Lucia, second daughter of the late Mr. John Ferris, The Thupp, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Henry second son of the late Rev. James Elliott Trevor, of Plymouth.  
BEAZLEY—STEVENSON.—September 3, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Joseph Beazley, of Blackheath, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Leader Stevenson, Esq., Vanbrugh-gate, Blackheath.  
WOMBWELL—VILLIERS.—September 3, at St. Peter's Church, London, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, assisted by the Rector Sir George Orby Wombwell, Bart., of Newburgh-park, near York, to the Lady Julia Villiers, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Jersey, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.  
DEPLEDGE—LUMB.—September 3, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. S. Davis, Mr. John George Depledge, to Miss Annie Lumb, of Leeds.  
FULFORD—BIRD.—September 3, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. R. W. Betts, Mr. J. R. Fulford, of Windsor, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. Bird, Esq., of Queen's-road, Peckham.  
BURLY—FUTCHER.—September 3, at East-street Chapel, Andover, by the Rev. Peter Ward, Mr. George Burly, of Canterbury, to Annie Futcher, High-street, Andover, widow of the late Mr. S. Futcher, of Waterloo.  
LEWIS—TOTEN.—September 4, at Broadmead Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Hayercroft, M.A., Mr. R. Lewis, St. George's, to Miss A. Toden, of Hampton-park, Cotham-road, Bristol.  
WATERHOUSE—LEADER.—September 3, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Mr. Thomas Henry Waterhouse, of the firm of Peace, Ward and Co., Agnorita Works, to Sarah Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Robert Leader, Junr., Sheffield Independent Office.  
WOOD—BRADSHAW.—September 4, at Gravel-lane Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. J. Gillins, Mr. Abraham Wood, of Pendleton, to Miss Bradshaw, of Carnarvon-street, Chestham Hill-road, Manchester.  
HAWORTH—GOODIER.—September 5, at Eccles Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. A. Syme, of Nottingham, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. Abraham Haworth, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late John Goodier, Esq., of this city.

SCRUTON—MARSHALL.—September 7, at the Independent Chapel, Green Hammerton, Yorks, by the Rev. William Daniell, the minister of the place, William Scruton, of Great Ouseburn, to Isabella, the daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Marshall, of the former place.

FITCH—COPLEY.—September 9, at the Presbyterian Church, Canning-street, Liverpool, Mr. John Stow Fitch, of Hewden, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Jarvis Copley, of Asseby, near Howden.

### DEATHS.

STURGE.—August 21, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, Mary Darby, wife of Charles Sturge, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

HEWETT.—August 31, at Bursledon, near Southampton, after a few days' painful illness, Emily, aged eight years, daughter of Mr. William Hewett, of Forest-hill, Kent, and 18, Fenchurch-street, London.

FRYER.—September 1, aged sixty-eight years, at Hemingford Abbots, Hunts, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Thomas Skeels Fryer, Esq., late of Chatteria, Cambs, and formerly High Sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. He was one of the Senior Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Cambridge, and for upwards of thirty years an active magistrate for Huntingdonshire, during more than twenty years of which period he was Chairman of the St. Ives Bench of Magistrates.

WIX.—September 1, in his ninety-first year, the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A., vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, and rector of Newarth, near Kelvedon, the oldest clergyman in London.

GOODALL.—September 2, at Nottingham, aged sixty-five years, the Rev. George Goodall, a minister of the Methodist New Connexion.

MOUNT EDGE-CUMBE.—September 3, on board his yacht off Erith, the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.

ASHLEY.—September 3, at Torquay, Mary Ashley, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury.

PRICE.—September 6, at Wellington, Somerset, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Price, woollen merchant, aged forty-five years.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Brown, 5, King-street, Covent Garden, London, late of Cecil-street.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—HEALTHY SKIN.—At certain seasons of the year cutaneous diseases are more troublesome than at other periods; and on such occasions are these two famous remedies most remarkable for their curative powers. The Ointment cures externally the disfigurements arising from Scrofula, Scoury, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches, and similar disorders. The Pills purify all the solids and fluids composing the body. The Ointment not only soothes and heals the surface, but passes to the glands beneath, cleanses them, expels all impurities, and removes all obstructions. Holloway's renowned Ointment and Pills possess the very desirable power of ejecting from the human frame the seeds of the slightest, or most virulent, skin eruptions and ulcerous distempers.—[Advertisement.]

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The greatest consternation has prevailed in the Stock Exchange to-day in consequence of the failure of one of the principal dealers in the English market, which has led to the suspension of other members of the "House." The person in question had extensive engagements open, and as he had taken a gloomy view of affairs, in spite of the satisfactory results of the harvest, the increased easiness of money, and other encouraging indications, he was a "Bear" to a considerable amount. The important advance which has recently occurred has necessarily involved him in proportionate losses, and being unable to meet them he had been "declared" in the usual way. When the announcement was made the utmost despondency prevailed, because nearly every member who had transactions open in Consols was more or less interested. The exact number of failures already announced, it appears, is eight, and the aggregate liabilities will, it is feared, prove considerable.

English securities have again been buoyant during the week. On Monday there was a rise of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in the funds, unaccompanied by any proportionate advance in other securities.

To-day there has been a further rise in Consols; they are now quoted 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 $\frac{3}{4}$  for Money, and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 for the Account. The Reduced, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  91 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. dis.; ditto, June, 8s. prem. India Stock is 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, 5 per cent, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  103 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and ditto New Loan Scrip, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  104.

The inquiry for money has been very light both at the Bank and in Lombard-street. There is a decided scarcity of bills, and in their absence the rates have to-day been generally at  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., or  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. below the Bank minimum. In these circumstances the impression is reviving, especially as large amounts of bullion have been sent into the Bank, that only a short time will elapse before the minimum is reduced to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

The dealings in the Foreign Market are rather restricted, and prices in some instances show a decline.

The operations in the Railway Share Market have been of a rather restricted character, and prices have shown rather less firmness in several instances. Lancashire and Yorkshire have receded to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ . London and Brighton to 116. North West-runs to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South Westerns to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Midlands to 128 $\frac{1}{2}$  128 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and South Easterns to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  81 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Bristol and Exeter, however, improved to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Northern to 110; and Norfolk to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have been inactive, and prices have shown little variation. Great Luxembourg realise 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western of Canada have declined to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  9 $\frac{3}{4}$ . East Indian improved to 102 and 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Great Southern of India to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Brighton Railway traffic return shows this week a decrease of 9477. It is said that the excursion traffic has been checked by the late accident. The South Eastern return shows a decrease of 2,806 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which must be attributed to the competition of the London, Chatham, and Dover line, combined with the reduction in the fares.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue moderately active, at about previous rates. London and County, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Union of London, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Royal Mail Steam, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The accounts received from the manufacturing districts report no new feature of importance. At Birmingham, Leeds, and Leicester, however, a slight improvement has been apparent, but at Manchester business has been dull, and prices have tended downwards.

## The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 4.

### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,973,300	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,634,900
		Gold Bullion .... 12,333,300
		Silver Bullion .... —
	£26,973,300	£26,973,300

### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,860,800
Rest .. 3,783,761	Other Securities .. 17,702,085
Public Deposits .... 4,284,485	Notes .. 6,074,390
Other Deposits .... 12,196,813	Gold & Silver Coin 734,801
Seven Day and other Bills .. 714,017	
	£35,532,076

Sept. 5, 1861.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

### BANKRUPT.

RADLOFF, H. M., Chickland-street, Whitechapel, and Copenhagen-street, Limehouse, seal crusher, September 17, October 18.  
FUGGLE, J. L., Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, necktie manufacturer, September 17, October 18.  
CANNON, E. D., Croydon, auctioneer, September 17, October 18.  
CAMERON, W., Bristol, drysalter, September 17, October 21.  
TAYLOR, D. W., Swansea, victualler, September 17, October 15.  
RUDGARD, E. W. R., Lincoln, maltster, September 25, October 23.  
TURMEAU, C., Liverpool, tobaccoist, September 13, October 4.  
SMITH, T., Sackville-street, Manchester, silk finisher, September 25, October 25.  
COOPER, J., Manchester, rag merchant, September 25, October 25.

Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

### BANKRUPT.

CLARKE, F., Bromley, licensed victualler, September 23, October 16.  
COOPER, J., Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight, September 19, October 21.  
GRAY, J., Leeds, licensed victualler, September 23, October 18.  
SHARPLES, J., Ashton Old-road, Ardwick, near Manchester, September 25, October 25.  
BARSTOW, E., Bradford, grocer, September 23, October 18.  
COOMBS, W. G., St. Peter's-hill, City, merchant, September 21, October 29.  
HARTMANN, E., Martin's-lane, City, merchant, September 21, October 22.  
THEOFILIDI, M., Manchester, merchant, September 26, October 24.  
SMITH, J., Nails-worth, near Manchester, manufacturer, September 26, October 24.  
PRINCE, T., 35, Beckford-row, Walworth-road, Surrey, fancy dealer, September 24, October 29.  
SLEEP, H., Abbey-wood, Kent, beer-shop-keeper, September 23, October 22.  
MUNDY, D., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, cook, September 3, October 22.  
CARTER, T., Windsor-road, Upper Holloway, builder, September 20, October 22.  
DRAKE, J., 4, Lansdown-place, Upper Norwood, builder, September 20, October 22.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 9.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat of the new crop to this morning's market, and the demand for France continuing, such descriptions as were selected for this purpose made 2s. per qr over last Monday's prices; a few samples of fine quality were also taken by our own millers at 1s per qr advance; but there was scarcely any improvement in the general runs. American red sold at 2s to 2s over last week's rates, but other sorts of foreign could not be called more than 1s per qr dearer. New malting barley was fully as dear, and all grinding descriptions were 1s to 2s per qr dearer than on this day week. Beans and peas each sold at last Monday's prices. About half of the arrivals of oats during the past week were from Archangel; such were in request to-day at 6d to 1s, and other sorts at 6d per qr more money than this day week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	55 0 62	Dantzic ..	57 0 75
Ditto White ..	56 0 67	Konigsberg, Red ..	52 71
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	52 58
Yorkshire Red ..	55 0 62	Rostock ..	56 68
Scotch ..	55 0 62	Danish and Holstein	47 63
Rye ..	36 0 40	East Friesland ..	—
Barley, English ..	36 0 40	Petersburg ..	51 63
Scotch ..	—	Riga and Archangel	51 63
Malt (pale) ..	52 68	Polish Odessa ..	—
Beans, mazagan ..	30 36	Marianopol ..	—
Ticks ..	30 36	Taganrog ..	—
Harrow ..	31 41	Egyptian ..	—
Pigeon ..	43 47	American (U.S.) ..	52 63
Peas, White ..	37 42	Barley, Pomeranian	26 34
Grey ..	35 37	Konigsberg ..	26 34
Maple ..	40 42	Danish ..	26 33
Boilers ..	37 42	East Friesland ..	26 33
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian ..	26 33
Foreign ..	—	Odessa ..	26 33
Oats (English new)	18 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	—
Sack of 280 lbs ..	45 51	Pigeon ..	—
Linseed, English ..	—	Egyptian ..	34 35
Baltic ..	—	Peas, White ..	34 40
Black Sea ..	—	Oats—	
Hempseed ..	—	Dutch ..	20 28
Canaryseed ..	—	Jahde ..	—
Oatmeal, per cwt. of		Danish ..	22 26
112 lbs. English ..	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German ..	—	Swedish ..	21 25
French ..	—	Petersburg ..	21 23
American ..	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12/0s to 12/10s		New York ..	27 30
Rape Cakes, 8/0s to 8/10s per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	44 46
Rape Seed 30/0s to 35/0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7d.

**BUTCHERS' MEAT.** ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, and its quality was very superior compared with many previous weeks. With home-fed beasts we were generally well supplied, both as to number and quality, and the show of Irish stock was large. All prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at full currencies; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The general top figure for beef was 4s 8d per cwt. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 3,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England 400 of various breeds; from Scotland 40 Scots; and from Ireland, 570 oxen and heifers. There was a moderate supply of sheep on offer, in, for the most part, middling condition. On the whole the mutton trade was firm, at very full prices, a few superior half-breds having realised 4s 4d per 8lbs. Prime small lambs changed hands steadily, at from 5s 8d to 6s per 8lbs. Inferior lambs were a dull inquiry at barely late rates. The lamb season is now closing. The veal trade was much less active than on Thursday, and prices gave way 4d per 8lbs. The top figure was 4s 8d per 8lbs. The supply of calves was good. Pigs were a slow sale; yet prices were well supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2	10 to 3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2 to 4	10	
Second quality	3	4	3	6	Prime Southdown	5	0	5
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	3	6	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	8	Prime small	4	2	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	4	Large hogs	3	10	4
Second quality	3	6	4	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	6	4
			Lamb, 5s	0d to 5s	0d.			

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 22s to 30s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 22s to 29s each.

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.** Monday, Sept. 9.

The supplies of meat on sale here are tolerably extensive. Generally speaking, the trade is in a sluggish state, and inferior qualities has given way in price.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Inferior beef	2	10	to	5	2	Small pork	4	6	to 5	0
Middling ditto	3	4			3	Inf. mutton	3	0		3
Prime large do.	3	8			3	Middling ditto	3	8		4
Do. small do.	4	0			4	Prime ditto	4	4		4
Large pork	4	0			4	Veal	3	8		4

**PRODUCE MARKET.** MINCEING-LANE, Sept. 10.

**TEA.**—There has been a steady demand for good black qualities, at fully late rates.

**SUGAR.**—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for home consumption, and late prices are fully sustained for all descriptions.

**COFFEE.**—There has been but a limited demand, although late rates are well sustained, owing to the small quantities required for public consumption.

**RICE.**—The market has slightly increased, and prices are well maintained for all qualities.

**SPICES.**—The dealings have been unimportant, and the few bargains recorded maintained previous values.

**COVENT GARDEN,** Saturday, Sept. 7.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Figs, greenage plums, apples and pears, still come from the Continent and Channel Islands; but of the last two there is a good supply of English-grown produce. Peas and beans are plentiful. Grapes and melons are abundant. French beans, carrots, and potatoes may be had in quantities; of the latter, many samples are, however, diseased. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Pelargoniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

**PROVISIONS,** Monday, Sept. 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,110 firkins butter, and 2,012 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,573 casks butter, and 988 bales of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very firm, and an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was demanded, at which a fair amount of business was transacted. In foreign no change of moment to notice. The sweet Waterford bacon met a fair sale, without change in price; the dealers purchase sparingly. Hamlets 2s per cwt lower.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 9.—The receipts of home-grown potatoes continue on a very moderate scale, and the demand for all qualities rules steady at fully last week's currency. Shaws are selling at from 80s to 90s, and Regents 80s to 100s per ton.

**HOPS,** Monday, Sept. 9.—The picking has, with few exceptions, commenced in every district of the plantations, and the yield, where the picking has sufficiently advanced to give an estimate, has come short a third, and the duty has in consequence fallen from 180,000 to 135,000, with a strong opinion against the lower amount being realised. The quality of the new growth is excellent, and the present range of prices is from 8l to 11l 11s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 128 bales from New York.

**SEEDS,** Monday, Sept. 9.—The seed trade remains inactive; the values required for the samples of new foreign red seed are too high to induce buyers to commence operations. A few samples of the new home crop of choice quality have been shown. White seeds do not meet attention. Trefoil is unchanged. New winter tares sold at last week's values.

**WOOL,** Monday, Sept. 9.—Since our last report there has been an improved demand for most kinds of home-grown wool, and in some instances prices have had an upward tendency. The supply of wool on offer is now small, in a comparative sense; and very few holders, notwithstanding the falling off in our exports of woollen goods, are disposed to accept the late decline in value.

**OIL,** Monday, Sept. 9.—The market for linseed oil is steady, at 38s per cwt on the spot. Rape commands extreme rates, and coconut has advanced 80s per ton. Fine palm is worth 45s 6d per cwt. In fish oils very little is doing. American spirits of turpentine have advanced to 70s per cwt.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—Saturday, Sept. 7.—The transactions in flax have been very moderate, yet compared with last week, no change has taken place in prices. Hemp rules firm, at 80l 10s to 80l 15s for clean Russian. Jute moves off steadily, at extreme rates. Coir goods are in fair request, at full quotations.

**COALS,** Monday, Sept. 9.—Best coal sold freely at late rates; second class experienced heavy market. Huttons 15s, Haswell 15s, Hartlepool 17s 6d, Bryan 16s 6d, Pettington 15s 6d, Hedley's 16s 6d, Holywell 15s 6d, Hartley's 16s 3d, Tanfield 12s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 109; left from last day, 18. Total, 121.

**TALLOW,** Monday, Sept. 9.—Our market is steady, and prices are supported. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted, at 48s 6d per cwt, on the spot, and at 49s to 40s 3d for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 6d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock	11911	10213	20439	41749	42158
Price of Yellow Candle	62s 6d	50s 6d	57s 6d	52s 0d	48s 6d
Delivery last Week	2125	1836	1815	2754	5895
Ditto from the 1st of June	23580	24130	18137	20510	34737
Arrived last Week	2770	1780	2275	4950	2158
Ditto from the 1st of June	32807	22775	30495	41111	20029
Price of Down Tallow	54s 9d	53s 6d	58s 9d	54s 3d	50s 9d

## Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER** in the construction of Art's Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,**

**SURGEON-DENTIST,**

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

**SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.**

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

**CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,**

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

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